BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,171—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 9, 1904.

PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday. 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th May	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	......	.....
2nd July	VICTORIA	6522	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7912	......	.....
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	......	.....
30th "	VICTORIA	6522	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7903	......	.....
27th "	VICTORIA	6522	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May 1904
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th May, or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 31st May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 11th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 7th May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	......	15th July 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Esplanade Road, No. 27.

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NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
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They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

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of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
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ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
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SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
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DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

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SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

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REAL HAVANA CIGARS
MADE OF THE
FINEST
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"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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"COMPOSIA" Especiales
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"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
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ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

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FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A
NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL.

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

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MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR ICES.
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MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

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5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"WHARFEDALE" GENERAL AVERAGE.

EXTRACTS from Adjuster's Statement having been received CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their DEPOSIT RECEIPTS to the Undersigned and receive balances of deposits due.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
s. s. "WHARFEDALE."

NOTICE TO FIBRE PRODUCERS.

DR. SUTER'S Patent Fibre Extracting Machine (Stationary and Portable), the use of which was hitherto a monopoly of the Powai Fibre Works, has now been put on the market for sale on easy terms.

This unrivalled Defibrator produces uncontestedly by far the best and cheapest Fibre, fetching the highest prices on the European markets.

For further information write to the Manager of the Agave Fibre Company, Powai Works, Kurla P. O. (near Bombay).

INTIMATION is HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been PRESENTED to the SHERIFF of LANARKSHIRE, at Glasgow, by THOMAS BONNAR HARDIE, Engineer, 2 Ashdale Rd., Walton, Liverpool, Mrs. Christini Reid Hardie, widow, and Charlotte Elizabeth Hardie, both residing at 125 West Princes Street, Glasgow, Henry David Hardie, residing at 1 Spring Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow, Edward Peter Hardie, residing at 5 Ridge Road, Stroud Green, London, and Mrs. Agnes Jane Hardie or MacIntyre, wife of Dr. John MacIntyre, 179 Bath Street, Glasgow, with consent and concurrence of the said John MacIntyre as her Curator and Administrator in Law and for his own right and interest, under "The Presumption of Life Limitation (Scotland) Act 1891," praying the Court to find that William Hardie, sometime Clerk, residing at No. 32 Richmond Street, Glasgow, eldest son of the late Henry Hardie, Machine-Maker there, has disappeared to find that he has not been known to be alive after 24th April, 1811; to find that he is to be presumed to have died 24th April 1891; and to find any person or persons offering opposition thereto, liable in expenses. In which Petition the Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire has pronounced the following Interlocutor:—

"Glasgow, 9th April, 1904. The Sheriff-Substitute having "considered the foregoing petition appoints the Petitioners "to publish once in each of the "Bombay Gazette" Newspaper and "Glasgow Herald" Newspaper a notice of the "import of the foregoing petition, and of this deliverance, "and ordains any person interested if he or they intend "to shew cause why the prayer of petition should not be "granted, to lodge in the hands of the Clerk of Court "at Glasgow, a notice of appearance within one month "from the date of the last insertion in said Newspapers,

"D. D. BALFOUR."

Of all which Intimation is hereby given.

KIDSTONS, WATSON, TURNBULL, & Coy.,
Agents for said Petitioners.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

TENDER NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of a PIER for the use of the Submarine Mining Company at Manora, Karachi.

2. Drawings of the proposed work may be seen and copies of the Specification and forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract may be obtained at the offices of the respective Commanding Royal Engineers, at Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

3. Tenders are to be made on the approved form of Tender only, for which a charge of one rupee will be made.

4. Each tender accompanied by Rs. 1,400 (fourteen hundred) in cash as earnest money, is to be addressed in a sealed envelope superscribed "Tender for Manora Pier," to the Director General of Military Works, Simla; and unless a tender is accompanied by such earnest money it will be rejected.

5. The Contractor whose Tender may be accepted shall be required to deposit Rs. 7,000 (seven thousand) as a security deposit.

6. Tenders will be received by the Director General of Military Works up to NOON on the 20th June, 1904, and will be opened by him at that hour and date.

7. The Director General of Military Works does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

8. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. L. STAFFORD, Major, R.E.,
C. R. E., Sind District.

Karachi, 9th May, 1904.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LD.

NOTICE.

MR. H. E. SHORT, having been APPOINTED AGENT for the PORT CANNING and LAND IMPOVREMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, at Canning, the Powers of Attorney granted to the late Agent, Mr. Cowasji Edulji, and Acting Agent Mr. C. C. Khambatta, have been WITHDRAWN.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held on Monday, the 25th April, 1904 a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1903, has been declared PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on and after the 9th May, 1904, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 24th April, 1904, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1904.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1904, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1903, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road on and after the 9th May 1904, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 24th April 1904, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1904.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on Friday, the 22nd day of April, 1904, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per Share, (Free of Income Tax), for the year ending 31st December, 1903, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 9th day of May, 1904, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 22nd day of April, 1904, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1904.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.

NOTICE.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of CONDEMNED and OBSOLETE RAILWAY STORES and MATERIAL, WROUGHT and CAST IRON and STEEL SCRAP will be held at the Company's Store Depot, at Nagpur, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 6-30 A.M.

By Order of the Agent and Chief Engineer,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Khargpur, 2nd May, 1904.

MOTOR CARS.
"CHALLENGER"

REVOLUTION IN WORKING CHARGES.
Half Anna per mile.
CHALLENGER CHALLENGES
COMPETITION,
Perfect control.
STOPS WITHIN ITS OWN LENGTH.
Speed 1 to 25 miles.
NO COMPLICATIONS. Excellent Hill Climbers
2,000 Cars Successfully Working.

Apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.
67, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY,
J. ZUBERBUHLER.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash Only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c. Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co. Ltd., 41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—1st, 2nd and 3rd FLOORS and GODOWNS all newly-made up for Offices or Residence. Apply on Premises, 14-22 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th Inst. at 3 p.m, the effects of the late Mr J F Burn consisting of writing table, dressing glass, case of plated spoon and fork, wearing apparel, Volunteer's uniform, Gladstone bag, trunk, holdall, a collection of old stamps, books, Rudge-Whitworth bicycle, &c.

The collection of old stamps may be inspected by intending purchasers at the office of the Administrator General any day (except Saturday) between the hours of 11 and 2.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy-chairs, bentwood light chairs, iron double bedstead, hat and bookstands, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cubboards, chest-of-drawer.

1 second-hand Remington type writer.
On account of the concerned—
1 lady's Premier bicycle.
1 Singer's hand sewing machine.
1 box 95 books.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 first rate Premier racer bicycle in perfect order.
1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 light dog-cart
1 ginrelksha.
1 Brindle shikari dog (bitch).
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Harbour View," Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, lined plush, cabinets, large sideboard, cottage piano by Rose, nearly new almiras, capboard, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, screens, English ice box marble top tables and teapoys, glass ware, crockery ware, platedware, marble clock, bronze and dresden figures, jardenniers, gent's bicycle, table and hanging lamps, etc, the property of P W Snow, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Education Society Press, Byculla, on the Tramway Line—the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, piano, books, English ice box, kerosine stove, pictures, windproof table and hanging lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc, the property of H. F. TUXFORD, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th May, 1904.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

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For 6	months	4 per cent.	p. a.
„ 12	„	5 „	p. a.
„ 2	years	5½ „	p. a.

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For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy,
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin,
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar,
Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 19,00,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

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CORRESPONDENTS:
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RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

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RESERVED FUND	„ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
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„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

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Revenue for 1902	£ 3,628,617

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net) 4,748 for	£1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,279,970

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Engine H. P. single cylinder direct acting.

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ONE IRON LANCASHIRE TYPE BOILER, 18ft. by 6ft.—6in. built by Messrs. Fawcett Preston & Co., Liverpool, in 1875, Working Pressure allowed when Boiler was last under steam 50 lbs. per square inch.

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TWO Second-hand steel Lancashire BOILERS in good condition, 30ft. by 7ft.—6in. constructed by Messrs. Fawcett Preston & Co. for a working pressure of 60 lbs. per square inch.

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Bound volume of "Famous Cricketers" (18 numbers) Edited by C. W. Alcock, cost Rs. 18	8	0
Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annuals from 1879 to 1900 (all these are out of print and are selling from ten shillings to two pounds each)	30	0
Wisden's Cricketer's Almanac for 1902, (out of print and selling for two pounds)	5	0

Apply to VERAX, care of "Bombay Gazette."

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Bombay Mails of 23rd ult., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£89 13-16	= + 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£97	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 5-16	= + 3-8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 7-16	= + 1-4
2 months hence	25 5-16	= + 1-4
Spot in New York	55 1-8	= + 1-2
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·11	= unchanged
Berlin „	20·42 3-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·86 7-8	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= do
4 „ „ „	2 3-8 per cent	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-8 per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans	1 1-2 per cent	= do

Extra Council Bills allotments, Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£250,000
Gold „	£20,000
Silver to Hongkong	£50,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firmer. Total sales 6,000. Spot 7·76 plus 14. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·50	7·45	7·39
+ 13	+ 13	+ 13
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·13	6·49	6·22
+ 13	+ 11	+ 9
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·14	6·11	6·10
+ 8	+ 7	+ 7

Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,000
Do. last year	......
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	1,000
In New York—	
Spot	13·90 + 10
Futures, month of July	13·70 — 3
Do. do. December	11·29 + 2
In New Orleans—	
Spot	13 7-8 + 1-16
Futures, month of Aug.	13·20 — 5
Do. do. Nov.	11·08 — 1
Tone at close	barely steady.

	Bales.
Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports	34,000
„ exports to Great Britain	29,000
„ „ to Continent	16,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	350,000
„ „ interior ports	150,000

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day. Total sold 970,000. Sheep skins quiet and prices easier.

Madras prime 1-2d. lower. Madras common 2d. to 3d. lower. Bombay prime 1-2d. lower.

Bombay medium 1-2d. lower. Bombay common 1 1-2d. to 2d. lower.

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 13-16. A.-M. steady.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4-10. Value.

WHEAT—

White Delhi 28 5-8 M.-J. done, steady.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 32. A.-M. Sellers, Firmer.

Brown 28 3-4. M.-J. Buyers, firmer.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 6 7-8.

ARRIVALS.—

Steamers, "R Rubattino" and "General."

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 6th May, 1904:—

Cotton	9,631 bales.
Wheat	29,731 cwts.
Linseed	23,211 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,556 „
Gingellyseed	2,929 „
Poppyseed	8,054 „
Groundnuts	1,388 „
Castorseed	3,506 „
Rice	24,752 „
Myrabolams	10,729 „
Cottonseed	4,111 „
Mowraseed	14 „
Gram	2,548 „
Joowar	6,807 „
Maize	14 „

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, MAY 7.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.			1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks 3	do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight	129
Shanghai 30	do	do	178
Japan 30	do	do	146

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone quiet

Cash	Rs. 98-13
1st Settlement 31st May	„ 98-11

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 14th April	5	do
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Jan.	7	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet			
Ready	5	1	6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	11	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	1	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	3	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	2	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	19	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Soft red Ahmedabad	Rs. 27-0
Club, No. 1	Rs. 28-0
Hard Red	Rs. 24-0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone	easier
Estimated sales	bales 4,000
Imports	do 32,000

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
7·40	7·35	7·29
—10	—10	—10
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
7·03	6·39	6·12
—10	—10	—10
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·05	6·02	6·01
—9	—9	—9

COTTON.—The market is steady with a little more enquiry, from the local mills chiefly. Prices are unchanged.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	243	229	222	May 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)	250	238	...	„
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	250	238	...	„
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	251	245	...	„
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	244	236	„
Jalgaum do.	...	245	237	„
Khandwa do.	...	252	...	„
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	255	248		„
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra good staple (M-G)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	259	252	...	„
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	264	257	...	„
Broach (M.-G.)	307	297	...	Rdy. deliy
Do (M.G.)	306	296	...	25th May
Bhownugger (M G.)	268	258	...	„
Do. (m.G.)	265	255		„
Mutia (M. G.)	250	238	...	„
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	272	„
Western	...	...	260	„
Surat (M. G.)	320	310		„
Dhollera (M-G.)	270	260		„
Do (H G)	267	257		„
Compta (M G)	...	...	283	„

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	......
The Manchester Market has been	firmer
2 1-2 per cent Consols	89 13-16
3 per cent Rentes	97
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 5-16
Bar Silver	25 7-16

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

COOKSON—April 15, at Beaufort Gardens wife of Brevet Lieut-Col G Cookson 29th Lancers) Deccan Horse) of a son.

LOWTHER—April 14, at Bowscar Penrith wife of Major H Lowther 95th Russell's Inf. Indian Army of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—BROWN—April 14 at All Saints' Boyn Hill Maidenhead K Anderson M B Lond son of the late Sir W Anderson K C B F R S to Dorothy Mary Sneade daughter of the late Rev J H Brown rector of Bedstone Shropshire.

CASE—FERGUSSON—April 14 at Horton Church Northants Capt T E Case late Coldstream Guards son of the late Col C Case Indian Army to Evelyn Ruby Fergusson step daughter of G H Winterbottom.

CORKRAN—RICARDO—April 14 at the Guards' Chapel Wellington Barracks C E Corkran brevet major Grenadier Guards son of Col S Corkran to Winifred Maud daughter of Col H Ricardo C V O Grenadier Gaurds.

DUGDALE—SHERSTON—April 14 at St George's Hanover Square A son of J Dugdale to Ethel daughter of the late Lieut Col J Sherston D S O.

DOUGLAS—DAVID—April 14 at the Parish Church Uppingham R N son of Sir R K and Lady Doulas to Caroline Marte Auguste daughter of P David.

EHRKE—CROFT—April 12 at the Parish Church Richmond Yorks O K L Ehrke M A of Haileybury College to Margaret Elizabeth Laford daughter of C G Croft.

EVANS—RUSSELL—April 13 at Christchurch New Zealand Lieut E R G Evans R N F R G S (of the Antarctic Relief ship Morning to Hilda daughter of T G Russell.

GORDON—BAGLEHOLE—April 16 at St Martin in the Fields Trafalgar Square London by the Rev Hamilton Rose M A George Mortimer Gordon of Aden to Dorothea E F Baglehole nee Diesenborg.

JOHNSON—HILL—April 16 at St Peter's Church Southampton H W B Johnson late captain the King's Regt to Winifred Mena daughter of the late C Hill.

MACKEY—RODWELL—April 16 at St Stephen's Church Gloucester Road Capt H Mackay M V O Royal Field Art son of the late Capt H A Mackay R A to Violet Alice daughter of H E Rodwell.

MACNAMARA—CRAIG—April 16 at St Andrew's Church Ham Common Surrey K D Macnamara to Frances Mary daughter of W S Craig M D.

DEATHS.

BOTELER—April 14 at Lyme Regis Dorset W H son of the late Capt H Boteler R N aged 53.

CARMICHAEL-FERRALL—April 16 at Augher Castle J J O F Carmichael-Ferral commander Royal Navy retired aged 83.

CHESNAYE—April 12 at La Chesnaye Bournemouth Co G C Chesnaye Indian Medical Service (retired) son of the late Capt J C Chesnaye R N aged 66.

DICKINSON—April 16 at Murrayville Grove Lane Kingston-on-Thames widow of the late Dep Surg Gen R J Dickinson Madras Army aged 72.

FARMER—April 18 at Grove House Aspley Guise Beds Major-Gen R O Farmer late Royal Art. aged 75.

GORDON—April 14 at Woodpath Southsea Lieut A A Gorden R N aged 34.

GRESSON—April 16 at Fernleigh Cheltenham Major W H Gresson aged 73.

HORTON—April 15 at Mullingar Ireland Capt P T Horton 1st batt the Connaught Rangers aged 34.

LE NEVE FOSTER—April 19 at Coleherne Court Earl's Court Sir C Le Neve Foster D Sc F R S aged 63.

PERCEVAL—April 15 at Queen's Road Regent's Park Col C G Perceval aged 86.

SHARP—April 13 at Ufton Court Berkshire H C Sharp late captain in the 26th Cameronians.

SMILES—April 16 at Pembroke Gardens Kensing S Smiles L L D aged 92.

THOMSON—April 15 at Hampton Court Place widow of Capt F T Thomson R N and sister of Admiral of the Fleet Sir N Salmon V C G B aged 70.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DUNCAN—May 3, at the Mission House, Darjiling, the wife of Rev H C Duncan, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HECQUET—MORAN—April 27, at St Thomas' Church Calcutta, by the Rev Fr Devos, S J, William Hecquet second son of the late Amede Hecquet to Agnes Marion eldest daughter of Mr T D Moran.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—April 24, at Sabarmati, Mrs Adams, a wife of the Rev F W Adams, of the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society.

FRASER—May 3, at Belvedere, Calcutta, Rev A G Fraser, D D, in his 91st year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 6-40m., 7-8a. Low water, 0-40m, 0-13a.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

SELLING COCAINE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Barnett charged Sambhust Bhawani, a Purdesi, pan-seller with selling cocaine without a license, at Grant Road on Friday evening. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 75.

MUSIC AT THE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Capt. Bailey, the band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p. m., to-day.

March	E Bersagliere	E Di Capua.
Amrican Scotch	By the Swanee river	W H Myddleton.
Valse	Zamora	Godfrey.
Selection	The Toreador	Mockton.
Piccolo Solo	Polacca Picaroon	Green.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.—At the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday evening, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Archibald Collins, a fireman in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. It appeared that the deceased was on the engine of a local train which left Colaba for Borivli at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. As the train left the Elphinstone Road station the deceased climbed over the roof of the cab of the engine to come on the foot-plate with a view to get ready to water the engine at Dadar. But just as the train came to the foot-overbridge of the Dadar station, the bridge struck the deceased on the head and knocked him down, fracturing his skull. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the hospital, where he died soon after his admission. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR:—The weather is cloudy at intervals during the day, and we experience intense heat, the temperature being 111° to 112°, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. Another storm visited us and several trees suffered on line. The heat at Wadhwan is more intense. Reports of slight shocks of earthquake having been felt at Chuda have reached here. An engine named "Success" is being erected in R. M. Railway shed for Morvi State railway at Wadhwan, having been sent out by Messrs. Alexander Penny and Co., engineers London. It looks a grand thing being bigger than the "O" classed engines with which the B. G. I. P. and R. M. Railways work mail trains. It stands 12-feet high from rails, the cylinder being 16-inches high the fire box 6-feet, while chimney measures 25 inches only. It has a tank capable of holding water enough to last for 125 miles, in fair weather. A trial trip will be made between Wadhwan and Viramgaum when the engine is ready.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, Saturday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector, Priestly charged Tulsiram Odhanji, a servant in the employ of Narotum Hansraji a cloth merchant with the theft of silver utensils, silk clothes, and currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 294, the property of his master; and Kuber Dhore another servant of the complainant, with receiving stolen property. The evidence showed that complainant lived at Matunga. On Thursday while he was absent from home, the first accused opened a trunk and took out the articles in question and gave them to the second accused with instructions to carry them to the Grant Road Station where he promised to meet him at a certain hour. The second accused accordingly set out on his journey on foot, and while he was proceeding along Tardeo Road, a police sepoy arrested him on suspicion. The accused made a clean breast of the whole affair and on a statement made by him the first accused was also arrested. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to one year's and the second to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

MAHOMEDANS AND PURDAH SYSTEM.—At a special general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay held yesterday at the residence of Syed Gulam Mahomed Rafai, Jail Road, Syed Zainul Abedin Rafai presiding, the Honorary Secretary of the Anjuman, Mr. Abdul Karim Munshi read a lengthy report regarding the work done by the Select Committee for the pilgrims on their way to Mecca during the last few months. The report was approved and adopted by the meeting unanimously. Nawab Syed Sadruddin Husein Khan Bahadur then gave a lecture on the inferiority of women to men and the desirability of "purdah" for women. The learned Nawab in his lecture reviewed the relations of women in all nations of Europe and Asia and concluded by an admonition that Mahomedans have every reason to hold by the system of "purdah" enjoined by Islam. After a vote of thanks to the Nawab, the President and Syed Gulam Mohamed Rafai and the Secretary, the meeting dissolved. Among those present there were, Khan Saheb Kazi Mohamed Ali Murghay, Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman Kadwani, Khan Bahadur Daudbhai Moosabhai, Kazi Moulvi Ismail Chilmai, Khan Saheb Shaikh Ibrahim Hafiz, Dr. Gulam Surwar and Syed Kutbuddin Eiroo.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE THIBET MISSION.

IN the House of Lords on Tuesday, April 19, the Earl of Hardwicke moved to resolve:—"That this House consents to the revenue of India being applied to defray the expenses of any military operations which have or may become necessary beyond the frontiers of his Majesty's Indian possessions, for the purpose of protecting the political mission which has been despatched to the Thibetan Government." He said that the only criticism of the motion which suggested itself to his mind was that it might be asked why his Majesty's Government had not made the motion before. The answer to that question was that, by doing so, they would "ipso facto" have defeated their own object. They would have turned what they earnestly desired should be a peaceful mission into a military expedition. The alteration in the nature of the mission was due to the action of the Thibetans themselves. Had their troops not been allowed to attack the mission at Guru, his Majesty's Government would not have had to come to Parliament with any motion of this kind. That encounter having taken place, the only course open to the Government was to come to Parliament with the motion to which he now asked their lordships to agree. He would add that such papers as there were relating to the advance of the mission to Gyangtse and the arrival there of Col. Younghusband would be laid on the table in the course of a few days.

Earl Spencer said that the Opposition adhered to the views they expressed on this subject when it was debated on previous occasions, and he did not think it necessary to repeat them. In the debate on the address he expressed his surprise that the Government had not then presented a resolution in accordance with the requirements of the Government of India Act, and he said that it seemed impossible to conceive that a mission with an escort of such dimensions could be considered wholly a peaceful mission, and what he said then had been fully borne out. He could not help thinking that, knowing as they did the position of Thibet and the very strong views expressed and the strong action taken by the Thibetan Government against the admission of foreigners, his Majesty's Government were over sanguine and self-esteeming in their view. He said now, as he had said before, that the Government ought to have asked for this resolution at once, and that it was impossible, in view of the circumstances connected with it, to describe this mission as altogether a peaceful one, though he understood that it was the wish of the Government that it might be so considered. Unless the Thibetans departed from their usual policy, it was to be expected that they would oppose, if necessary by force, a mission which proceeded to that country. We knew the melancholy circumstance that had occurred in consequence of the progress of the mission. He did not desire to assume that there had been any lack of restraint on the part of the troops; but heavy slaughter had taken place. It was a matter of regret that the troops should have had twice to inflict such severe punishment on the ignorant Thibetans. He wished now to uphold the resolution, which he thought ought to have been proposed earlier. He desired, however, to ask the Government

WHAT THEIR FUTURE POLICY WAS TO BE.

The policy set forth in a despatch of Nov. 6 sanctioned the advance of the mission to Gyangtse, but deprecated any occupation or permanent intervention in Thibetan affairs or the establishment of a permanent mission. The advance, it was laid down, should be made for the sole purpose of obtaining satisfaction, and as soon as reparation had been obtained a withdrawal should be effected. He was anxious to hear whether the Government adhered to that policy, or proposed to go further than they had at present authorised. They had only authorised an advance to Gyangtse. Did they intend to authorise the mission to go further?

The Earl of Northbrook expressed his sense of the responsibility which rested on Parliament to protect the interests of the people of India against the improper application of the revenues of India; and further recognised the importance of economy in Indian finance. Bearing these considerations in mind, he believed the House could accept the resolution with perfect propriety. This mission had undoubtedly been undertaken in the interests of India. He had read the papers connected with the subject, and he recognised with satisfaction the moderation with which his Majesty's Government and the Government of India had treated a question of great difficulty. He had no hesitation in supporting the resolution. As to the future, he hoped that his Majesty's Government would act with the same moderation and forbearance, and would be cautious about sanctioning the appointment of a permanent Resident at Lhassa. It would be a dangerous thing to send a Minister to such a country unless there were every desire to receive him. He wished to assure the Foreign Secretary that he had read with great satisfaction the language which he used to the Russian Government in certain communications which had passed. He believed that plain speaking with Russia was the best plan, and need not be prejudicial to the friendly relations of the two countries. He heartily concurred with what had been said about the convention with France, and at some more favourable time he hoped that a similar arrangement might be entered into with Russia.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE:

The speech just delivered must have had the effect of removing from the minds of your lordships any lingering doubts as to the propriety of this resolution. This mission has been undertaken in the interests of India, and the only question is at what moment that mission ceased to have a political complexion and acquired a military complexion. We have been taken to task for not recognising from the first that the mission was likely to acquire the character of a military operation. We desired in all sincerity that the mission should have a political and not a military complexion, and as far as we were concerned there was no reason whatever why the mission should not have achieved its object without firing a single shot, and while maintaining its political character to the last. But the unfortunate collision which has taken place left us nothing to do but to regularise the matter by bringing it before Parliament in accordance with the section of the Government of India Act. If we had taken the other course, and had described this mission as a military mission, we should, in the first place, have misdescribed its true aim and purport, and by proclaiming the fact that it was an invasion of Thibet we should have increased the chances of collison and diminished the chances of peace. We were, therefore, amply justified in preserving to the mission its political complexion as long as we could. As to what was said by Lord Northbrook on the manner in which these negotiations have been conducted, I am extremely grateful to the noble earl for his speech, for no one speaks with more knowledge than he does in regard to Indian affairs. I was rejoiced when I heard him give credit not only to Lord Curzon's Government, but to other Governments before his, for having dealt cautiously and considerately with this question. There is no case in which a strong civilised Power has dealt more considerately with a weak and semi-barbarous Power. I was glad to hear what fell from the noble earl opposite in regard to the manner in which Lord Curzon has handled this question, because an attempt has been made to represent Lord Curzon as having from the first taken up an attitude of antagonism to his Majesty's Government—an attempt which is based on a misrepresentation of the facts. If your lordships will look at Lord Curzon's despatch of Jan. 8 of last year, you will find in that a full and complete account of the principles upon which Lord Curzon proposed to deal with the Thibetan Question. What were they. In the first place, Lord Curzon insisted that it was necessary to resort to more practical measure in dealing with the Thibetans, measures more likely to be productive of results than a policy of friendly representation upon which we had so long relied. Then Lord Curzon proposed that, instead of attempting to deal with Thibet through China as the suzerain Power, we should deal directly with the Thibetan territory, and for this purpose he proposed a mission with a sufficient military escort. Besides this Lord Curzon laid down—and I ask your lordships' particular attention to this point—that there was in the mind of the Secretary of State for India complete absence of any political designs upon Thibet, and that we did not desire to establish a protectorate or anything in the nature of a permanent occupation of the country. In all this his Majesty's Government and the Viceroy were completely at one, and the only point of difference of opinion was that which arose when we came to consider whether negotiations should be conducted at Lhassa or at Gyangtse, and upon this point Lord Curzon loyally accepted the policy of his Majesty's Government and has given effect to it. Well, you will find that

WE ADOPTED THIS POLICY CAUTIOUSLY,

and it was not until the Viceroy represented to us that it was absolutely the only way of bringing negotiations in progress to a satisfactory result, then only, when all other means had failed, we authorised the advance of the mission to Gyangtse. It is not the case, as has sometimes been represented, that there was a kind of "Rake's" Progress on the part of his Majesty's Government, egged on by a military Viceroy; it was a policy deliberately adopted after very careful discussion, and a complete accord was arrived at between the Government in India and the India Office at home. The noble earl has expressed a hope that upon one point I would make an announcement to your lordships' House, whether his Majesty's Government still adhere to the general line of policy indicated in the telegram sent to the Government of India on Nov. 6 last. My lords, we do adhere to the policy laid down in that despatch. (Hear, hear.) I do not by that mean to say that, whatever happens, we are never to move an inch beyond the limit laid down, but it was adopted after the fullest consideration, and by it we shall be guided in dealing with future aspects of the question. (Hear, hear.) So far as we are able to understand the situation in Thibet, there seems now to be a better prospect than there has ever been before offered of arriving at a satisfactory settlement upon the basis of that despatch. (Hear hear.) The Thibetans have up to the present time been induced to offer persistent resistance to diplomatic overtures and to any attempt to send a mission into their country, relying on the inaccessibility of their country and the stupendous difficulties to be encountered by an advancing force. These obstacles have been successfully surmounted by the gallant body of troops following Col. Younghusband into Thibet, and, although we may speak with more regret than pride of the actual armed collision which took place between Col. Younghusband's soldiers and the badly armed and badly disciplined body opposed to them, I think we may speak with pride of the energy and endurance displayed by our troops under great privations and severe climatic conditions at an altitude exceeding that of Mont Blanc. (Hear, hear.) We have reason to know that the result has been without effect on the minds of the Thibetan people. The noble earl who spoke last referred to the

RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THIBET.

We have received from the Russian Government official statements which are recorded in the Blue Book; we receive them without in the least calling in question their absolute sincerity, and I would rather not attempt to add anything on the point during the present discussion. But we have to consider not only the attitude of Russia towards Thibet but the attitude of Thibet towards Russia, and there can be no doubt, because we are so informed by those who have the best means of knowing, that the comings and goings which have taken place and which have not unnaturally taken place, between the monks of Lhassa and the Buddhist subjects of the Tzar in different parts of Asia have resulted, or had resulted, in creating in the minds of those extremely ignorant and superstitious people, a belief that they might rely on Russian sympathy and assistance. That belief must by this time have been rudely dispelled by events which have taken place. Therefore I think we may fairly assume that one result may be, and probably will be, to bring the Thibetans to a sense of reason, and we may hope before long to find them ready to accept the moderate neighbourly terms we are ready to place within their reach. Meanwhile it must be most satisfactory to know that the mission, after undergoing immense hardship and privations, appears to have arrived at a point where the conditions are much less rugged and unfavourable, and where we can afford to wait, at any rate for a time, and see whether some ray of reason will steal through the solid darkness which appears to characterise the Thibetan mind. (Hear hear.)

The motion was then agreed to.

INDIAN EXCISE AND CUSTOMS REVENUES.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, April 15, Mr. Herbert Robert asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what was the total amount of the net Excise and Customs revenues on liquor and drugs consumed in India during the years 1901-1902 and 1902-1903.

Mr. Brodrick: The net Excise revenue of India from liquors and drugs for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903 was £4,025,770 and £4,334,181 respectively. As regards Customs revenue, the receipts from drugs other than opium are not stated separately in the accounts, but are included with those from chemicals, dyes, &c. The net Customs revenue from liquors and opium for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903 was £464,481, and £504,251, respectively.

THE THIBET "MISSION."

On Monday, April 18th, Mr. Lambert asked whether, in the event of the negotiations at Gyangtse with Thibet breaking down, it was proposed to continue the advance to Lhassa.

Mr. Brodrick did not think that a statement of the intentions of the Government in the event of the negotiations at Gyangtse breaking down would be in the public interest at this moment. (Opposition cries of "Oh, oh.")

Mr. Lambert: Will the right hon. gentleman issue instructions that this expedition need not slaughter these unfortunate people? (Hear, hear.)

No reply was given.

ASIATIC LABOUR.

Sir H. Fowler asked the Secretary for the Colonies when the Trinidad and British Guiana Ordinances relating to immigration of Indian coolies would be circulated; and when the regulations with reference to Chinese immigration into the Transvaal would be laid on the table.

Mr. Lyttelton: The Ordinances will be circulated on April 21. The regulations will be laid as soon as possible, but I cannot yet fix a definite date.

LORD KITCHENER'S ARMY ORDER.

Mr Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the order recently issued by Lord Kitchener containing his conclusions and recommendations as to the Army in India will be printed as a parliamentary paper.

Mr. Brodrick: I have no official information as to the order reported in the public press to have been issued by Lord Kitchener to the Army in India and until I receive such information I am unable to give any pledge as to its presentation to Parliament.

RATES ON TELEGRAMS TO INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Having regard to the recommendations made by Lord Curzon, will he consider the expediency of communicating with the Postmaster-General, and with the telegraph companies concerned, with a view to secure a reduction in the rates on telegrams to India from 2s 6d. to 2s. per word, and a corresponding reduction in the Press rates.

Mr. Brodrick: The recommendations made by the Government of India are now under consideration, and the expediency of communicating with the telegraph companies with a view to the proposed reduction of rates will be duly considered.

INDIAN COTTON.

On April 19, Mr. Emmott asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state how the estimates of local consumption of cotton for purposes other than cotton spinning are made, and whether he will consider the advisability of presenting to the House each year a return showing, in regard to the previous year, the total estimated yield of cotton both in British India and the Native States, and the export from India and the consumption in India both in cotton manufacture and for other purposes.

Mr. Brodrick: Various estimates have at different times been made of the quantity of cotton locally consumed in India otherwise than by the Indian spinning mills. A summary of the data on which the calculation has been made is given in volume IV page 55, of Dr. George Watt's Dictionary of the Economic Products of India." I will ask the Viceroy whether any more recent and reliable estimate has been made and whether the return showing, in regard to the previous year, the total estimated yield of cotton both in British India and the native States, and the export from India and the consumption in India both in cotton manufacture and for other purposes, asked for by the hon. member can be prepared.

THE BENGAL EXCISE BILL.

On Wednesday, April 20, Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether any recent instructions have been issued to the provincial administrations by the Government of India with reference to excise legislation, and whether he will state what is the present attitude of the Government of India with regard to the consideration of amendments in the Bengal Excise Bill directed to secure some practicable measure of local control in respect to the opening of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs.

Mr. Brodrick: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The Bengal Legislative Council have recommitted the Excise Bill to the Select Committee with instructions to consider the expediency of inserting provisions for securing the due ascertainment of local public opinion before new liquor or drug shops are opened, to the extent indicated in paragraph 103 of the Government of India's despatch of Feb. 4, 1890. I have no reason to suppose that the Government of India's attitude towards any specific proposals which may result from this reference will be other than that which may be inferred from the intents of the above-mentioned despatch.

THE INDIAN POLICE COMMISSION.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can now state when he will be able to lay the report of the Indian Police Commission before Parliament, in view of the fact that a summary of this report was published in the press on April 5.

Mr Brodrick: I am not aware how the substance of the article referred to reached the journal in which it appears, but, as I stated on Feb. 16, I regret I cannot lay the report till I receive the opinion of the Government of India.

On Thursday, April 21, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention had been called to a statement made officially on Feb. 15 last by Sir Denzil Ibbetson, at a meeting of the Viceroy's Council, to the effect that the issues involved in the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission were then before the Secretary of State for India, and that the publication of the report depended on his consideration of the question; and whether he can explain the delay in the consideration of the question.

Mr. Brodrick: I have not seen any report of a statement by Sir D. Ibbetson that the recommendations of the Police Commission were before me for consideration, nor would such a statement have been correct. But he appears to have said, quite accurately, that the publication of the report was deferred, under my orders and those of my predecessor, until the consideration of the issues involved should be further advanced. As I have already explained on more than one occasion, and as the Viceroy has also stated in the speech which he delivered on the Budget on March 30, the report had to be laid before local Governments for their opinions; and until those opinions have been obtained orders cannot be passed upon the recommendations of the Commission. So far as I am aware, there has been no avoidable delay in the consideration of the subject, and I have pressed the Government of India to expedite their recommendations as far as they are able.

THE INDIAN COINAGE.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state what was the total of Government of India rupees coined by the Indian Government during each financial year from 1893, when the Indian mints were closed to the public, up to March 31 of the present year; the amount of net profit which the Government of India has received during each financial year from the coinage of the said rupees; does this profit consist chiefly of the appreciation of the rupee in India, as compared with their intrinsic value, consequent on the artificial scarcity of those produced by the prolonged closing of the mints against coinage by the public; what is the amount of deficit or surplus, as the case may be, which has been shown in each year in the financial statement of the Government of India during each of the years above specified; have the net profits on the coinage of Government of India rupees been taken credit for in the Indian financial statement as revenue receipts, and have they consequently been applied to the diminishment of the annual dificits or the increase of the annual surpluses during the period in question; if these profits on coinage have been so taken credit for, what would be the amounts of the deficits or surpluses of the Indian Government for each of the years since 1893 if the said profits on the rupee coinage were deducted.

Mr. Brodrick: The total of Government of India rupees coined by the Government of India is as follows:—1893-94, Rs. 4,14,11,170 1894-95, nil; 1895-96, nil, 1896-97, nil; 1897-98, Rs. 48,64,720 1898-99, Rs. 41,79,600, 1899-1900, Rs. 1,30,18,080, 1900-1901, Rs 17,14,79,318, 1901-1902, Rs. 4,95,20,460, 1902-1903, Rs. 11,27,22,680, 1903-1904 (first 11 months), about Rs. 14,00,00,000. The net profit on the rupee coinage from April 1, 1893, to March 31, 1900, is not shown separately in the accounts. The net profit on the coinage of new rupees since April 1, 1900, has been:—1900-1901, £3,031,224, 1901-1902, £415,100, 1902-1903, £264,028, 1903-1904, £2,465,700, (estimated). The profit consists of the difference between the cost price of rupees and the value (1s. 4d.) at which they circulate, and the surpluses and deficits from 1893-94 are:—

	Surplus. £	Deficit. £
1893-94	—	1,031,332
1894-95	462,073	—
1895-96	1,202,606	—
1896-97	—	1,136,681
1897-98	—	3,572,807
1898-99	2,040,873	—
1899-1900	2,774,623	—
1900-1901	1,670,204	—
1901-1902	4,950,243	—
1902-1903	3,059,549	—
1903 1904	2,711,200	(estimated)

From April 1, 1893, to March 31, 1900, the net profits on the rupee coinage were regarded as revenue receipts, and contributed therefore to increase the surplus or diminish the deficit of the year. From April 1, 1900, the net profits on the coinage have been transferred to the gold reserve fund, and no longer affect the surplus or deficit of the year.

TEA IMPORTS.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would state the quantity and value of all grades of tea imported in 1902-1903, and the quantity and value of teas imported from our possessions and dependencies.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain.—The imports of tea of all grades in the financial year 1902-1903 amounted to 280,002,365 lb., valued at £8,316,544. Of this imports 252,406,539 lb, valued at £7,513,431 represented from British possessions and dependencies.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—April 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col J McConaghey I M S B
Lieut Col C J Roberts B
Lieut Col R Cobb I M S B
Major W C R Stratton B
Major W R Edwards I M S B
Major H Daly B
Capt A Cochrane I M S B
Capt D Green I M S B
Mr R P Dewhurst B Cov
Mr F C French B Cov
Mr H M Kisch B Cov
Mr A M Brigstocke B Cov
Mr H Scott Smith B Cov
Mr F C Gates B Cov
Mr E Kaye B
Mr W T Ryvis B
Mr H B W Garrick B
Mr A A Woodhouse B
Mr A H C MacCarthy B
Mr S C Mitchell B
Mr W B Stuart B
Mr C T R Scovell B
Mr C Brown C I E B
Mohamed Habibulah B
Mr E L Vaughan M Cov
Mr D G Ommanney Bo
Mr G A Gammie Bo
Major Gen C H Des Voeux I A
Lieut Col W K Dowes H R
Major C F Dobbie 4 R
Capt O K Tancock R A
Capt W D Daunt 39 C I H
Lieut P R Chambers 10 D C O Lrs
Second Lieut G L S Elbrow D C L I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major G J H Bell I M S B 14 days' M C
Capt H B St John B 3 mo furl
Mr A Porteous C I E B 3 mo furl
Mr R W Chester M I mo extraordinary leave
Major F A Smith 2 R 3 mo M C
Capt I H Grant I A till July 19 1904 on M C
Capt E F Harding 83 W L I 2 mo M C
Lieut A D S Arbuthnot R E 3 mo M C
Lieut H D McLaughlin I A 3 mo M C
Second Lieut G L S Elbrow D C L I till Oct 23 1901 on M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C G Bayne C S I B Cov
Mr J Vaughan B
Mr S U Ravenscroft B
Mr C G Evers B
Mr E H Gadsden M
Mr R P Barrow Bo Cov
Mr W W Drew Bo Cov
Major F S Widdicombe 117 Mahrattas
Capt S Clay 7 G R
Lieut M Eliot 41 Dogras
Lieut H P M Lord 123 Inf.

THE CITY MORTALILY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	2	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	11	13	42
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	11	12	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	3	8
G Mahim and Worli	12	7	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	10
Total	50	43	123
Same date last year	83	80	158

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	6	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	4	20
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	5	4	6
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	2	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	5	9
G Mahim and Worli	10	8	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	11
Total	41	36	102
Total plague deaths to date	275,240	227,007	
Same date last year	67	57	138

EARLY MORNING CATARRH.

In an editorial on Catarrh in the last number of the "Review of Nose and Throat Diseases," there is mentioned the tendency of catarrhal diseases to become especially troublesome in the morning. The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that during the night, when the body is recumbent, the catarrhal accumulations pass backward from the nasal cavities into the throat. In the morning, on waking, these accumulations cause hacking, coughing, or scraping to free the thoat from the phlegm. Nearly all those who suffer from nasal complaints have this symptom, and in some cases it becomes so prominent as to be called "Early morning catarrh." This number of the "Review" also contains a "Supplement" giving the details of a large number of cases of catarrh cured by a new method, which has been successful where operative proceedings and cauterisations have failed. There is likewise, a Report Form, by means of which patients suffering with deafness, or ear, nose, or throat ailments can obtain free advice by post. The "Review" is published in London, England, but a free copy can be obtained by sending name and address to "Review" care of "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line steamer Colenso, 2532 tons, Captain W Sheckell, sailed on Saturday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Abmadi, 1640 tons, Captain C Hansen, sailed on Saturday for Jedah, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka 759 tons Captain W H Rothwell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 5th May with a general cargo and Mr Herbert and 138 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schwarzenfels 2515 tons Captain Valkmann arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Hamburg 3rd April via Antwerp with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE steamer Camberwell, 2589 tons, Captain W E Baines, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Le Breulause, Miss Barlett, and Mr Andruee.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara 1504 tons Captain J T Birst arrived in harbour on Friday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi and Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo 35 cases opium and the following passengers:—Captain Fisher Mr W B Piggott, Mr H A Coates, Dr Hagopian, five natives 23 deck and 27 non-commissioned officers and men of 125th Bombay Rifles. During the voyage she experienced strong W wind and high sea from Karachi to Gulf of Kutch thence to Bombay moderate S W wind and smell.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 7.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutsch and bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Dewing			M M & Co
Jelunga	2361	Windebank			M M & Co
Hazara	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Bundara	2215	Maude			M M & Co
Fazilka	2697	Wilson			M M & Co
Naderi	1168	Metcalfe			Bo and P S N Co
Oniperta	3420	Gun-Cunningham	Calcutta		M M & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Nankin	2557	Kenrick			P & O Co
Colobaria	3420	Houstoun	Calcutta		M M & Co
Labuan	2294	Gardner			K Nixon & Co
Baron Fairlie	2324	Goudey			W & A G & Co
Feronia	1930	Kent			A Montochoffe & Co
Ballaarat	2860	Longden			P & O Co
Henry Bolckow	639	Fowls	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Kenley	2431	Parker			Bombay Co
Vermout	2923	Haynes			W & A G & Co
King Arthur	1047	Burnel			Bo & P S N Co
Ellora	1494	Crookslow			B & P S N Co
Kilbrennan	2332	Wilson			W & A G & Co
Mary Jose	599	Brinck			......
Henzada	1340	Hodgson			M M & Co
Schwarzenfels	2516	Volkmann			Glade & Co
Kasara	504	Hirst			M M & Co
Oriental	3085	Spicer			P & O Co
Burrsfield	2615				Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	City of Vienna	2979	Morrison	Karachi	9-5	K Nixon
D	Colenso	2532	Sheckell	Hull	7-5	F Muir
G	Abmadi	1640	Hansen	Jeddah	7-5	B P S N Co
H	Lawada	2124	Hodgson	Aden	12-5	M M & Co
K	Derwen	2384	James	London	7-5	W & A G & Co
L	Puri	287	Ahmed	Repairing		Shpd & Co
M	Patiala	1929	Sharp	Repairing		M M & Co
N	Surada	3400	Honeywood	Aden	10-5	M M & Co
P	Romulus	1655	Grivenito	Trieste	11-5	A Strandes
Q	King Robert	2514	Galbraith	Hull	15-5	F Muir
	HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.					
	Indravati	513	Mohomed	Karachi	7-5	Shepherd
	Ponani	552	Mohomed	B'nagar	7-5	Shepherd
	P. Dock Transport.					
	Fultala	2702	Lemarchand	Aden	11-5	M M & Co
	Transport A.					
	Nurani	2570	Thompson	Aden	12-5	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Australia	2292	Tait	L'pool	10-5	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3041	Campa	Genoa	14-5	G Ferrero
5	Idar	2616	Milne	Antwerp	14-5	K Nixon
6	Umballa	3126	Hugill	L'pool	10-5	M M & Co
6	Haddon Hall	2766	Abram	L-pool	10-5	K Nixon & Co
8	Fowderham	1950	Toms	N F		B S Hoosein
10&11	Iran	4166	Jacob	Dunkirk	13-5	K N & Co
12	Moldavia	4923	Gordon	London	14-5	P & O Co
15	Camberwell	2589	Baines	Antwerp	7-5	M M & Co
16	Duke of Norfolk	2437	Anderson	Hamburgh	14-5	
	HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK.					
	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	13-5	M M & Co
	P. Dock. MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Capri	713	Belsito	China	17-5	G Ferrero

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Kasara s	Hirst	Busreh, April 27
	Schwarzenfels s	Volkmann	Hamburg
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, May 5
7	Oriental s	Spicer	Aden, May 2
	Burrsfield s	Mackenzie	Calcutta, April 25
	Nuddea s	Scott	Durban, April 13
	Woodbridge s	Evans	Calcutta, April 24
8	Nowshera s	Dewing	Calcutta, April 16
	Nordpol s	Stoltz	Calcutta, April 26

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Degfred s	Milberg	Bangkok
	Peninsular s	Cobitt	Aden
	Dumra s	Gunn Cunningham	Karachi
	Colenso s	Sheckell	Hull via Karachi
	Camberwell s	Baines	Antwerp
	Ahmadi s	Hansen	Jedah

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Deo Balduino, for Genoa, &c
„ Oriental, for Aden
„ Labuan, for Trieste via Karachi
„ Kasara, for Persian Gulf
„ Ellora, For Calcutta

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart left Suez for Colombo Madras and Calcutta on the morning of 6th instant.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The P and O Co's steamer Pekin, arrived here yesterday on the evening.

The steamer Egypt, arrived Plymouth on the afternoon of 5th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—48 bales wool B Hurbhum 5 bales wool H R M Jaitha; 50 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

Haddon Hall s—5256 cwt myrabollams W Becher.

Umballa s—37 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Derwen s—2000 cwt cottonseed W Becher.

Moldavia s—325 cwt olibanum A Chagla and Co; 30 hogsheads condiments Menockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 600 bases cotton Ralli Bros; 25 cwt coir ropes D Jumnadas 142 cwt fishmaws and 575 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 24 bales skins W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

King Robert s—2000 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—550 bales cotton Ralli Bros 2127 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 10,0 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Duke of Norfolk s—400 cwt turmerics and 250 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 948 bales cotton fly and 82 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons 1000 cwt myrabellams The Bombay Union Agency; 1250 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 165 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s—800 cwt gingellyseed and 5000 cwt linseed and 420 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 100 tons old iron Societa Colonlale Italiana.

Umballa s—100 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Romulus s—125 cwt olibanum M Vussonjee 1265 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 660 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 110 cwt olibanum D Vullibhoy and Co; 825 bales cotton Glade and Co; 4017 cwt linseed and 1998 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

Labuan s—610 bales cotton and 3013 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 3000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Romulus s—200 bales cotton A Flascheck and Co; 2000 cwt castorseed Killick Nixon and Co; 600 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton Glade and Co; 300 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 2000 cwt castorseed Ernst Lam and Co.

Labuan s—800 bales cotton and 14000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt castorseed Ernst Lam and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Deo Balduino s—1002 cwt gingellyseed Societa Coloniale Italiana.

Labuan s—5248 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Labuan s—400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR CATANIA.

Deo Balduino s—400 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Deo Balduino s—400 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—3100 cwt castorseed Societa Colonia Italiana; 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—300 bales twist Talati and Co 2000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 75 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 50 tons old iron F Fisher and Co; 225 cwt sharkfins R Dhunjee and Co.

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Bombay, 9th May.

1. The list of Prize winners in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Carbine Association Meeting may be seen on the B V A Club Notice Board.

2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to the Electrical Engineer Company—No 977 Sapper J Wade.

3. The E E Company will parade to-morrow for Oyster Rock for Technical Instructions. Launch leaves Apollo Bunder at 6-30, p. m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

MILITARY men were agreed that if Russia chose to make a stand on the Yalu she deserved to suffer for it. The river estuary, said one, is a formidable obstacle, but as a defensive line against an enemy having command of the sea, the Yalu's attractions are the reverse of obvious. The line can be turned seawards or by a passage of the higher reaches of the river, while Liau-yang, where the mass of the Russian army is supposed to be concentrated, is a hundred and twenty miles distant over indifferent roads. The Russians on the Yalu were thus very much exposed and precisely what was anticipated has taken place. Although Russian strategy on the Yalu may have lacked offensive and initiative, no other result than that which is reported was possible. So far, the Russian land forces have proved as inefficient as the naval, and the Japanese continue to have a comparatively easy task. The defeated troops had a narrow escape of being surrounded, and even France joins in the outcry against the bad generalship which led to the disaster. They have been driven right away from the Yalu river, and Japan has now possession of the Liao-tung peninsula. From two points they have placed troops to landwards of Port Arthur and the entrance to that station either by land or sea is reported closed. St. Petersburg does not yet admit that Port Arthur is isolated or that the harbour is sealed. It may be accepted as true that the Japanese have swarmed like ants over the Liao-tung peninsula, that they have cut the wires and railway lines, and that from the sea the great naval port is impracticable except for small vessels. General Stoessel seems to recognise the gravity of the situation, for he appears to have addressed his troops on the subject of the new phase of the war and to have appealed to their loyalty and determination to resist their opponents to the utmost. But a naval port is not "bottled" so long as her torpedo craft can navigate the channel and we may hear of them yet.

Port Arthur, we are told, is now held only by the smallest possible force. The Russians seem to have abandoned it with the utmost practicable haste the moment they felt the defeat on the Yalu. Admiral Alexeieff and the Grand Duke Boris presumably left before the sick were carried away, for they got off with whole skins, whilst the train carrying sick had a narrow escape of destruction. The port, it is alleged, is provisioned for one year. It ought to be, for a reduced force, at all events, for in three months they had ample time thoroughly to provision and equip against a prolonged siege. We need not expect to hear of the early fall of Port Arthur, for as the "Times" military correspondent told us the other day, sentiments apart, the Japanese do not care a rap for the possession of the place. "That which now remains is not a serious naval squadron, but the flotsam of a fleet and Port Arthur itself is no longer worth a military attack involving great sacrifice of life." The port will doubtlessly be closely invested on the land side, but there is no longer need to utilise artillery against it and make a supreme effort to capture "what was, but is so no longer, the seat of Russian naval power." A force must be left to watch it, lest the troops break out ; for there is of course some likelihood of a Russian force marching down from Mukden with a view to relieving those imprisoned at the port ; thus making an assault on the Japanese forces between them. But the troops of both belligerents can be more profitably employed. We can almost sympathise with Admiral Alexeieff on his escape. Far better would it have been, had he remained with the besieged and have by some means endeavoured to clear his name of the terrible stigma which has fallen upon it. For years he was supposed to be preparing for the war which he was the chief instrument in bringing to pass, and nothing but calamity has come of his plans and dispositions—failure all along the line.

It is easy to understand the uneasiness which is reported from Shan-hai-kwan. Russia might, as is feared, run troops down to that point without any great difficulty at the present moment, and rail them up to Niuchwang in order to oppose the Japanese advance on that city. The movement would most probably be successful, if troops were despatched with promptitude and in sufficient numbers. But the immediate result would almost inevitably be to compel China to break neutrality and to throw in her lot with that of Japan. In anticipation of the Russian attempt to carry out this plan the Chinese garrison in that quarter have been strengthened and four thousand men moved nearer to the sea terminus of the Great Wall. A collision could scarcely be avoided. Failing that movement, however, Niuchwang may be regarded as practically in the hands of the Japanese. It was anticipated that the Russian Army since 1878 had so greatly improved that victory would rest with them from the outset of the land operations. But it has not yet forsaken the Japanese. At the same time it must be remembered that we were warned Russia would make no serious stand until the Japanese had advanced well beyond into Manchurian territory, in the direction of Mukden. Then they would begin serious operations, and we were told that from that point would begin the final and consistent withdrawal of the Japanese from the mainland—the commencement of yet another phase of the struggle. If there were anything in Russian threats beyond mere bluff, we should see the turn of the tide within the next few days ; for surely Japan has advanced far enough to justify Russian activity, if they are really capable of it. By this time they ought to have sufficient troops and supplies at Mukden to enable them to assume the offensive they have contemplated for so long, but of which so far they have failed to attempt.

TRANSPORT TRAINING.

A LITTLE volume, which should be invaluable to officers passing through the transport training class, has been compiled jointly by Captains Pryce and Webb and published at Allahabad. In the brief foreword to the volume, the object of the book is stated to be the saving of time which would otherwise be wasted in searching through masses of memoranda and official regulations. The volume is admirably complete and the officer who reads it and commits its contents to memory should be efficient in all matters relating to military transport in India or out of it. It is specially adapted to the requirements of India and the joint authors have wasted very little time in the passing of opinions or the giving of advice, but have confined themselves almost entirely to the collection of such information as a transport officer must possess to be efficient. The few remarks contained in the first chapter will probably induce officers not connected directly with transport duties to acquire such knowledge as might some time make them useful with the transport departments. It is pointed out that cavalry officers have little opportunity of seeing service in the small wars of India except as transport and signalling officers, and a transport certificato often enables a man of a non-mobilised regiment to get at once into the first line. Another inducement to take up the subject may be the opportunity of extra pay in peace time for work as a transport officer. Apart from such considerations as these, it would do no military man any harm to assimilate the facts necessary to make him competent as a transport officer. The authors point out that it makes a lot of difference to an individual's holiday excursions in the hills or elsewhere if he knows how to pack his tent and his kit, and has the veterinary knowledge which he can apply in case of accident or the failure through illness of his mount. These facts are given without unnecessary verbage in the book, and perhaps there will be many who will keep it by them for these facts alone, but the volume contains other information—tabular and otherwise—as to the conditions of the transport establishments, their pay, clothing and management, where the authors do break off into advice, which is very seldom, their injunctions are invariably sound and useful. Thus they counsel the transport officer at all times to adhere rigidly to routine detail. A cart or a peg must never be allowed to be out of line, an animal must never be picketed except in the appointed place, questions of fodder and grain must be carefully attended to, and the men in whose hands lies the immediate care of the animals must be given their due share of responsibility and be expected to carry it out at all times. The allusion with which the volume is prefaced is all that is necessary to justify its publication—"The great strategic movements of armies have depended always upon their means of obtaining food and warlike supplies."

THE DUMRAON EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

A BRIEF report has been issued upon the operations of the Dumraon Experimental Farm in 1903. The work conducted at this Farm, which has now been in existence some nineteen years, is not of so complicated a nature as that which is carried on at similar Government establishments nearer home, but it is very interesting. The soil is typical of the country in which the Farm is situated, and last year being a good one so far as rainfall was concerned, the period affords a good example of what the director of the establishment can accomplish with the means at present at his command. The operations, conducted during the 1903 season, consisted chiefly of experiments with manures, trials of new agricultural implements, and experiments in cultivation and with new varieties of crops. The experiments with the various fertilizers that were tried seem to show that natural, rather than artificial or green manures, are best adapted to the country, whether they be used in connection with paddy, wheat or sugar cane. But unfortunately during 1903 these particular crops were infested with white ants, and consequently the experiments were on that account robbed of much of their value. Various new implements were used, but the director makes but few comments upon them. Those which were found useful were mostly seed drills and bullock hoes, but they possess the disadvantage of requiring for their successful working both trained men and bullocks. The experiments with crops do not seem to have been particularly successful, and from a financial point of view there was, as is usual in all experimental farms, a dead loss especially in regard to the several varieties of potatoes which were cultivated. In regard to these crops the director states that though the outturn was "not bad" the price is so low that it is impossible to compete with men who work in their fields with their own hands, and incur no out-of-pocket expenses for labour. The value of the experiment, he adds, lies in the comparison of the varieties and should not be tested by the financial results. Of course one is quite prepared to admit the truth of this argument, but we think that in the case of such a crop the prolific character of which is so great in this particular neighbourhood that the price is ridiculously low, the experiment need not be so complicated and so much money need not be spent upon it. There seems to be little necessity to sow acres of land and to manure it and spend money on it in other ways, when the crop which is in question is well understood by the surrounding ryots, and grows under their care with just as much success as at the Farm. Several crops failed as already stated owing to the presence of white ants. Otherwise the Farm was successful so far as the collection of information was concerned. The year's operations involved a net expenditure of about Rs. 1,870, the total receipts from sales being a little over Rs. 700.

THE TOTALISAROR IN VICTORIA.

INDIAN turfites will be interested to learn that it is highly probable that the coming session of the Victoria new State Parliament will see important action initiated in the direction of legalising the totalisator. The V. R. C. committee have issued a circular to some 450 country clubs urging the legislation of the totalisator and that candidates should be specially made alive to the question at the forthcoming state elections. It has been pointed out that an expression of opinion from recognised representative racing authorities, so well qualified to speak on the subject, would be of exceptional value just at the present time, when a bill for the legalisation of the totalisator is before Parliament, and the subject is being much discussed in racing circles, as well as by the general public in the State of Victoria. Opposition to the proposed measure. emanated principally from an ex-traordinary combination of two organisations in all respects ill-assorted, and constituted of such totally dissimilar elements as, excepting their antipathy to the totalisator, to be incapable of concurrence upon any question so that each would doubtless not hesitate to repudiate even an authoritative expression of opinion from the other. If the totalisator were legalised and a percentage of the receipts ordered to be devoted to charity, a sum of at least £60,000 per annum would be made available for this purpose, an amount sufficient to more than release the hospitals from the thraldom of perpetual debt. The V. R. C. ought on this argument alone to have no difficulty in carrying their point.

THE Viceroy and Lady Ampthill give a garden party at Viceregal Lodge on the 19th instant.

THE Seistan Boundary Commission are going into summer quarters. This course has been rendered necessary owing to the inundation of the country, due to the rapid rise of the Lower Helmand River.

WHEN Mr. Fraser takes up the Deputy Secretaryship in the Foreign Department at Simla next month, Mr. Cobb will go to Gwalior as Resident, Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan proceeding from Alwar to Eastern Rajputana States as Political Agent.

A LAHORE telegram says:—Central Asian pilgrims returning from Mecca are already telling stories of the troubles and difficulties they experienced in going via Russian territory, and of their preference for travelling in British districts.

THE Government of India are marking time in the matter of their scheme of cantonment redistribution in Bengal, as all the necessary reports on the subject have still not been received, though the principal of these have come in.

THE Admiralty has chartered three steamers as transports, namely Surada, Fultala, and Nurani. The former two belong to the B. I. S. N. Company, and the latter of Asiatic S. N. Company. The Surada will bring the No. 6 Mountain Battery from Aden, and the Fultala and Nurani, will proceed to Berbera, where they will be employed carrying details on the Somaliland Coast.

FROM the statistics relating to the destruction in 1903 of wild animals and snakes in the Madras Presidency, we learn that the number of persons killed by snake-bite during the year exceeded that of the previous year by 109, the increase being most marked in Madura, South Arcot and Salem. The number of cattle reported killed by wild beasts was slightly less than in the previous year. The number killed by snakes exceeded the previous year's figure by 364, the increase being most noticeable in Godavery, Kistna and Ganjam. The total number of wild beasts destroyed for which rewards were paid during the year was 796, or 17 less than in the previous year. The amount paid for their destruction was Rs. 13,919, or Rs. 584 less than in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 13,811 was spent during the year on the removal of noxious undergrowth in the neighbourhood of towns and villages.

In the Ahmedabad District moneys have accumulated in the Ahmedabad Kunbi Infanticide Fund, for the purposes of the Female Infanticide Prevention Act of 1870. The administrator of the fund for the time being is Mr. F. B. Pendarves Lory, Acting Educational Inspector of the Northern Division of Gujerat. Evidently because in that district the Fund was no longer necessary for its original purpose, Mr. Lory applied to the Governor in Council that the accumulated funds might be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Presidency of Bombay and the interest be made available for the educational benefit of members of the Lewa and Kadwa Kunbi castes in the Ahmedabad district. The Kunbi castes are the agriculturists. Government has granted the request, and details of how the moneys are to be expended are given. There are to be two scholarships each for men and women training as teachers, preference in either case to those whose husband or wife, as the case may be, was already a trained teacher, or in training. Then ther are many scholarships for girls and for boys, the amount being larger in the case of those studying in High Schools or College and smaller in the case of those studying in Middle and Primary Schools. A sum of Rs. 150 annually is to be expended in suitable prizes for boys in Primary Schools, with a view to encourage improvement in agriculture.

THE FUTURE OF BRITISH SOMALILAND.

THE termination of military operations in British Somaliland has been announced by the Government, and it is accordingly appropriate to inquire whether any steps can be taken to secure some sort of return for the money spent by Great Britain on this particular possession and to ensure permanent tranquillity in the region. The ports of the Somali coast are the natural outlets of the infinite riches of Abyssinia and the surrounding regions. The trade of the British Somaliland Protectorate is being rapidly transferred to our neighbours and rivals in French Somaliland.

The recent military operations were much impeded by transport difficulties. Such difficultis must recur in any future campaigns that may be necessary ; that future campaigns will be necessary is well within the bounds of possibility if present conditions continue. It has accordingly become obvious that if the Protectorate is to become anything but a fiinancial burden to the Empire, and if the country is to be permanently tranquillised, a line of railway must be laid down from the coast of British Somaliland to the interior.

The transfer of trade from the British Somaliland ports to the French port of Jibuti has been going on for some time past, writes a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." The means by which that transfer is being effected is the railway from the Harrar region of Abyssinia, which has that port for its terminus. Harrar is a town with a population of 30,000 people. It is situated on a plateau some 6,000 ft. above sea level, enjoys a fine climate, and is surrounded by a very fertile country. It is the one great commercial centre of Eastern Abyssinia. It sends down to the coast coffee, hides, gums, spices, ivory, precious metals, fibre, pearls, dyestuffs, and ostrich feathers. In the old days practically the whole of this commerce was sent along the caravan route to the port of Zeyla in British Somaliland. The distance is only about 200 miles, but it takes some three weeks for a caravan to accomplish the journey. The wealth of the interior is now finding its way in increasing proportions down the railway to the French port of Jibuty, some thirty miles nearer the mouth of the Red Sea than its British rival. That traders should utilise a railway for the carriage of fragile and perishable goods, and thus avoid the wear and tear of camel transport, is not surprising.

The last official report dealing with the trade of British Somaliland makes abundantly clear the danger that the trade of the British ports may ere long be practically wiped out of existence by our French rivals. In the year 1900-1901 the total of British Somaliland's imports and exports was £652,300. In 1901-1902 it was £600,000. In 1902-1903 it sank to £487,900. The reason of this continuous decrease is explained by the British representative in the Protectorate. "In the trade report for the year ended March 31, 1902, I had to note a decline of £75,000 in the value of the Zeyla trade. It was then shown that this loss, representing a decrease of 25 per cent. on the average value of the trade for the three preceding years, was due entirely to competition with the newly-completed railway connecting Harrar with the French colony of Jibuti. The prediction then recorded, that a still further decline was inevitable in course of time, has, unfortunately, been realised only too soon. Another twelve months' struggle with Jibuti has resulted in a loss to Zeyla of another £112,750 worth of her already diminished trade. Bulhar, too, has suffered from the same cause, much of her direct trade with Harrar having been diverted to Jibuti." Coffee, hitherto Zeyla's most important export, now finds its exit through the French port. Our French rivals in Somaliland have also tapped the Harrar coffee plantations, and are selling beans in Paris and America which experts declare to possess a flavour superior to that of the best Mocha. Ivory is another Abyssinian product in which Jibuti is successfully competing with Zeyla. The same tale is told in regard to other items of commerce in this part of the world, and the boast of the Governor of French Somaliland that Jibuti is "destined to become the 'entrepot' of the vast region of Ethiopia, and an important centre of traffic for Somali and Arabia," seems reasonably founded. Certainly, it is difficult to see how Zeyla, with its old white stone houses which have come down from the Egyptian occupation, its streets of native grass houses, its water brought in each morning in skins from wells five miles away, can hope to stand against Jibuti, with its large railway station, its telegraph, its telephonic communication with Addis-Abeba, the seat of Abyssinian government, to say nothing of its electric light, its water supply, and its other conveniences of the modern town.

It is not a pleasing prospect, this wholesale transfer of British commerce from a British to a French port, and this monopoly in the hands of rivals of untapped riches of a region possessing infinite possibilities for the cultivation of cotton, sugar, tea, and tobacco, as well as unknown mineral wealth. Nor is there the excuse for inaction that it is impossible or even difficult to hold our own in this part of Africa. All that is necessary is to lay down a railway of our own between the Harrar region and one of the coast towns of British Somaliland. The terminus of that railway should be Berbera, rather than Zeyla. The latter is not a good port. It is little more than an open roadstead with many sand-banks, and no large steamer can come within three or four miles of the shore. Goods are landed under great difficulties in native boats, and then only at high tide. Berbera, on the other hand, a little way eastwards along the coast of the Gulf of Aden, has a fine harbour capable of holding the largest ships.

It has been estimated that such a railway as that suggested could be built for £500,000. Certainly its cost would be less than that of the French line, while it would not have to pass through seventy miles of desert, as does the latter. There would be no engineering difficulties until the Abyssinian frontier was reached, and then they would not be greater than those encountered by the French.

A further reason for choosing Berbera as the chief trading-centre of the future in British Somaliland lies in the fact that it has hitherto enjoyed a considerable trade directly with India. The French are now working energetically, and not without success, to transfer that trade to Jibuti. Bombay rice, for example, is being displaced by that from the French possessions in Indo-China.

Not only would the proposed railway chekmate French designs in this part of East Africa, it would also enable Great Britain to recover some of the prestige which she has undoubtedly lost among the natives in that part of the world. Our reputation was bodily damaged by the Italian disaster at Adowa, for we had allowed the Italian troops to obtain means of transport within our territory, and so were indentified in the minds of the natives with the defeated Power. Then the mission of Sir Rennell Rodd to King Menelek of Abyssinia was regarded as an attempt to conciliate a mighty potentate, and the presents to him which the mission carried became so much tribute in the eyes of the native races. To crown all, a part of British Samaliland was ceded to Menelek and our control over the border tribes withdrawn. The people from whom we thus withdrew our protection were easily swept into the net of the Mullah. Camels, sheep, wives and children—all were taken beyond hope of recovery, save by joining the Mullah's forces. A railway would enable us once more to extend our protection to the people whom we so unfortunately abandoned. They are a brave intelligent and adaptive race, and a few military police could keep the whole country in order. The economy thus effected in matters of defence and internal control would go far towards the cost of constructing the line which is necessary for the salvation of the country and the protection of British trading interests in that part of the world.

"A COUNTRY house in one of the home counties," writes a correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette," "is now entirely served by Japanese women. They were engaged and brought from Japan by an English lady who had long suffered under the incivility, incompetence, and gossip of the British tribe of Mary Ann. So far the experiment is a complete success, and the sight of these Japanese maidens going about their work in their native dress is as picturesque as their care of the house is perfect."

PORT ARTHUR DOOMED.

LIAOTUNG PENINSULA INVADED.

YALU ARMY'S ADVANCE.

FENG-HUAN-CHENG OCCUPIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, MAY 6.

The American Minister at Tokio has cabled to Washington that the Japanese have landed at Kinchau forty miles from Port Arthur; consequently the railway is closed and the investment has begun.

Reuter (Tokio) says that Admiral Hosoya reports that Japanese warships and transports arrived at Liaotung yesterday morning when the blue jackets landed and seized the hills without firing a shot. The gunboats meanwhile shelled the enemy who were a few of the seventh division.

The second army then landed.

LONDON, MAY, 7.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that General Pflug reports that the Japanese landed from sixty transports on the 5th inst., at Pitsewo and also Cape Terminal under the guns of their warships.

The Russian posts retired.

Ten thousand Japanese had landed by evening.

Two Japanese columns subsequently were despatched west and south-west.

A train crowded with sick from Port Arthur was fired upon and had a narrow escape.

Though not officially admitted, it is believed at St. Petersburg that Port Arthur is isolated and the harbour sealed.

Admiral Alexeieff and the Grand Duke Boris left Port Arthur hurriedly to escape being cut off.

The smallest possible force is left at Port Arthur which is provisioned for one year.

LATER.

The Japanese have swarmed over the Liaotung peninsula, and cut the railway and telegraphs thus isolating Port Arthur.

Admiral Togo telegraphs that Port Arthur is completely blocked except for boats.

It is believed that smaller vessels can leave Port Arthur.

Admiral Togo is watching vigilantly to protect his transport.

It is expected that the Japanese will march forthwith to Talienwan and establish their base there.

They seemingly landed their forces on both sides of the peninsula.

General Stoessel in a speech at Port Arthur yesterday referred to the new phase of the war whereby Port Arthur was threatened on the land side and said he trusted to the endurance of the defenders.

Advices received at St. Petersburg state that the Russians have retreated from Feng-huang-cheng which the Japanese have occupied.

The Japanese have destroyed the railway at Port Adams and blown up the bridge.

Reuter (Shanhaikwan) says the Japanese are reported to be preparing to land two divisions near Ninchwang with the object of eventually effecting a junction with General Kuroki's army as it advances from the Yalu.

Reuter wires from Mukden that Admiral Alexeieff ha arrived there.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.!

ALLAHABAD, MAY 7.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London 6th May, states that the "Times" correspondent in an instructive telegram from the Yalu River shows that the Russians had a narrow escape of being surrounded.

The "Times" comments on the bad generalship of the Russians, whose tactics are criticised on the Continent and even in Paris.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

The Russian Government orders on the subject of prize courts and contraband of war are republished in the "Gazette of India." Articles under the latter include despatches and correspondence intended for the Japanese.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, sends us the following telegram received from the Japanese Government : —

Admiral Hosoya's report : The seventh detached fleet, the twentieth torpedo flotilla, with Honkon Maru and Nippon Maru arrived at 5-30 a. m. on the 5th instant, at Liaotung.

Some of the enemy's sentinels were seen on the top of the hill of the adjoining coast and were driven off by our fire.

The Naval Brigade under Captain Nomoto were then ordered to land.

The ebbtide preventing the boats approaching the shore, the men waded breast deep 1,000 metres and gained the shore at 7-22 a.m.

Immediately marching, they reached the heights and hoisted a flag.

Meanwhile the Akagi, Oshima and Chokai approached the shore on the flank of the landing place, for the purpose of diverting the enemy. The Akagi found 100 of the enemy and dispersed them.

The transports arrived at 8-5 a.m. with the first echelon of the second army, who seeing the Japanese flag on the top of the hill, immediately commenced landing which was effected splendidly, despite deep water.

They are now building a pontoon.

The following telegram giving further details of fighting subsequent to the great battle on the Yalu has also been received from the Japanese Consulate :—

General Kuroki's report :—On the 3rd instant, our mounted scouts, after severe hand to hand fight near Fanghencheng, drove Russian horsemen towards Fanghencheng.

The Chinese say that on the 1st instant about 2,000 Russian Infantry posted on the hill east of Fanghenchang fired upon 300 of their comrades, retreating from the Yalu, mistaking them for the enemy and 110 were wounded and 70 killed. The rest fled in disorder, abandoning commissariat carts.

Officers among the prisoners state the only bodies that retreated in order on the 1st instant were the fifth and sixth infantry battalions, and two artillery companies.

Two hundred more Russians killed and wounded were found left on the field.

More details forthcoming.

GENERAL KUROKI'S DESPATCH.

RUSSIAN SURRENDERS.

General Kuroki reports :—Our cavalry is dispersing the enemy. Our infantry detachment occupied Feng-huang-chen on the 6th. The enemy, before evacuating, burnt their ammunitions. Enemy refugees continue to come out of adjoining forests and villages and surrender. The natives say the Russian wounded passing Feng-huang-cheng an litters on the 2nd instant, amounted to 800. Their total casualties probably exceed 3,000. Our army landed at Liao-tung reports :—Our detachment repulsing a small body of the enemy on the 6th occupied Pu-lan-tien and destroyed the railway and telegraphic communication. Port Arthur is cut off.

(Pu-lan-tien is the Chinese name for Port Adams).

PORT ARTHUR BOTTLED.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan at Bombay, sends us the following telegram received from his Government yesterday :—

Admiral Togo's report.—On the 3rd instant, the combined fleet effected the third operation of blocking Port Arthur.

The Akagi, Chokai, and the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th destroyer flotillas, and the 9th, 10th, and 14th torpedo boat flotillas, with steamers, started on the 2nd instant. A strong wind soon arising greatly hindered their movements. The commander gave orders to stop the operation, but the order did not reach, and the eight steamers proceeded and made a dash for the harbour despite the enemy's search-lights, fire from the fortress, and observation mines and mechanical mines.

The five steamers gained the mouth of the harbour The Mikawa Maru, and Totomi Maru breaking their boom, reached further inside.

The entrance is considered to be effectively blocked, at least for cruisers and battleships.

Three other steamers sank before reaching the mouth.

Our flotillas remained till morning and rescued half of the crews of our sunken steamers. The steampipe of torpedo boat No. 67 was hit and she was disabled, but was towed away by torpedo boat No. 70. The Aotaka damaged part of her engine but got away safely.

The casualties of our flotillas are three wounded and two killed.

No other damage was done to our boats.

JAPAN'S PRICE OF PEACE.

NO INTENTION TO HUMBLE RUSSIA.

A special correspondent of the "Daily Express" wiring from Nagasaki on April 19th states :—I have just returned here from Tokio, where I have had a most important interview with an eminent Japanese statesman.

On the strict understanding that I would not reveal his identity, this gentleman, whose name is a guarantee of absolute reliability, made the following intensely interesting declaration, which I give as nearly as possible in his own words :—

"It is not the intention of Japan, he said, to push this war on to the bitter end. We have no wish to see Russia humbled.

Japan fully realises the horrors of a prolonged conflict and all the sacrifices and losses it entails. To speak only of the financial side of the question, the loss of from one to two millions sterling a week is a fearful one for a young and not too rich country.

What we intend to do—and are quite confident of being able to accomplish—is to remove the menace of Russia's power in the Far East. To achieve this we intend to destroy as many ships in her fleets at Vladivostok and Port Arthur as possible, and to capture the remainder.

When we have done this, we mean to take Port Arthur and Vladivostok, and to make our position in Korea so impregnable that the Russians will find it absolutely impossible to gain the least footing there.

When this is completely accomplished, we shall be quite prepared to offer terms.

We shall then have attained all the objects for which we went to war.

But until these objects are achieved, we shall listen to no proposals save one—unconditional acceptance of our terms.

All our efforts and all our resources will be applied without stint, without the slightest reserve, to the accomplishment of our ends ; nothing will turn us aside."

THE TIBET MISSION.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT GYANTSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY, 8.

There has been some severe fighting in Tibet.

A moveable column from Gyantse, last Friday, drove the Tibetans from a strongly entrenched position beyond the Karola. The Tibetans were 2,000 strong and were reinforced to 2,500. The moveable column under Lieut. Col. Brander consisted of four companies of infantry, forty companies of mounted infantry, two 7-pounder guns and two maxims. After four hours' fighting, flanks of position were turned and the Tibetans fled. The enemy's loss is not yet ascertained. Our loss is Capt. Bethune, 32nd Pioneers and three men killed and fourteen men wounded. The loss of Capt. Bethune who was killed storming Sanger is much deplored ; he was a rising officer with a promising career before him.

THE SUIT AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

ADVOCATES AT VARIANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

In the Pierpont vs. Maconochy case, now being tried at Burdwan, two petitions were presented by the plaintiff complaining of the conduct of Mr. Jacob, the defendant's counsel, who it is alleged while cross-examining plaintiff remarked : "This is a most improper way of giving evidence." Counsel is also alleged to have said to plaintiff's pleader : "Your conduct has been low, mean and contemptible" and to have threatened to report plaintiff's pleader to the High Court. The petitions were ordered to be kept with the record, and both sides were told to "proceed in a manner so as no to create a disturbance."

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITAIN AND FOREIGN POLITICS.

Speech by Mr. Balfour

THE BALKAN PERIL.

ANGLO-FRENCH ACCORD.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at a meeting of the Primrose League at Albert Hall to-day, dwelt upon the difficulty of inducing the Porte to effect reforms, and declared that the Government would not allow themselves to be the catspaw of revolutionaries who would rather have genuine reform fail than succeed, if it did not go their whole length.

He referred to the enormous value of the Anglo-French Agreement which he believed to be permanent. What might at first seem a hasty diplomatic construction would become a solidified bulwark against the invading tide of war, resisting all changes and chances besetting international arrangements.

FRANCE AND THE POPE.

M, Loubet's Visit to King Emmanuel.

PAPAL PROTEST DISREGARDED.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Pope has sent France a formal strong protest against the head of a Catholic State visiting the Quirinal.

France has replied refusing absolutely to entertain the protest.

GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP.

The following is the result of the race for the Kempton Park Great Jubilee Handicap :—

Ypsilanti	1
Cerisier	2
General Cronje	3

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKETERS.

The South African Cricket Team has arrived in England all well.

NEPAL AND MYSORE RESIDENCIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

It has been decided to appoint Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E., who is now on special duty in the Foreign Department to officiate as Resident of Nepal vice Lieutenant Colonel Ravenshaw, who will act next July as Resident at Mysore.

PROVIDENT FUND DEFALCATIONS.

CALCUTTA, MAY 8 .

Defalcations amounting, it is said, to Rs. 17,000 have been discovered in the Kilby Dawson Provident Fund, the subscribers to which are members of the Customs Preventive Service. An inquiry into the matter is now proceeding.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS AT CAWNPORE.

A Lucknow telegram says that sanction has been given to the construction of an electric tramway in Cawnpore from the Sirsaya Ghat to the passenger station on the East Indian Railway. The streets along the route will be lighted by electricity.

THE AMIR'S ACCIDENT.

MAJOR BIRD AT KABUL.

It is understood that Major Bird reached Kabul on April 30th.

MAHABLESHWAR SKY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

POONA, MAY 7.

THE above meeting was brought to a successful conclusion this afternoon; Lord and Lady Lamington were present. The following are the details :—

Open Polo Cup Stakes—A handicap for all bona fide Polo ponies that ran on the first day. Distance—3 furlongs.

Captain Bayford's b aus m Rosie Ball, Owner	1
Captain Birch's g a g Iman, Owner	2
Captain Bayford's gr a h Borderer, Captain Meynell	3
Major Edward's bl e g Cornet (by Glory Smitten)	0
Captain Jeune's b a h Brown Eyes	0
Mr Cooper's b a h Pluto	0

Won by two lengths.

Betting—evens Rosieball.

The Governor's Cup—A handicap for all ponies that ran on the first day. Distance—1 1-2 Miles.

Captain Jeune's g a h Shillouk, Gossell	1
Mr Lucas g a h Promise, Mr Cooper	2
Major Edward's g a g Fiddler, Capt Hopwood	3
Captain Bayford's bl cb h Black Strap	0

Won by four lengths.

Betting—4 to 1 against Shillouk, 3 to 1 against Promise.

The Panchgani Stakes—A handicap for all ponies entered on the first day. Distance—6 furlongs.

Captain Edward's g a h Kazban Mr Cooper	1
Captain Bayford's h a g Hailfellow, Capt Meynell.	2
Shrimant Fathesingh Gaekwar's b a h Duke, Capt Hopwood	3
Captain Jeune's g a h Trout,	0

Won by four lengths.

Betting—4 to 1 against Kazban ; evens Hailfellow.

The Club—A handicap for all Polo, ponies played in Mahableshwar Tournament and which ran on the first day. Distance 2 1-2 furlongs.

Captain Bayford's b aus m Rosie Ball, Owner	1
Major Edwards' b a g Daimyo, Capt Hopwood	2

Betting—2 to 1 on Rosie Ball, 2 to 1 against Daimyo.

Won by half a length.

The Consolation Cup—A handicap for all ponies that have run and have not won at the Meeting. Distance—Half a mile.

Captain Bayford gr a h Borderer, Capt Meynell	1
Captain Bayford's gr a h Alcahest, Mr Cooper	2

Won by four lengths.

Betting—2 to l on Borderer, 2 to 1 against Alcahest.

THE PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

PROPOSED INCREASED INVESTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

A circular letter with enclosures addressed by the Government of India to the various Chambers of Commerce and Presidency Banks inviting their opinions upon the proposal now under the consideration of the Governor-General in Council to increase the invested portion of the paper currency reserve from ten to twelve crores of rupees has been published to-day.

The letter which is signed by Mr. Mant summarises the history of the increases from six to eight crores in the maximum in 1889, and from eight to ten crores in 1895, and points out that the proposed further increase to twelve crores would appear to be now fully justified upon the same grounds as were held to justify the previous increases, namely the progressive growth which continues to take place in the amount of notes necessary for the monetary transactions of the country and therefore permanently outstanding.

Tables are appended which show that the minimum value of the notes in circulation has arisen steadily from twenty crores in 1895 to twenty seven crores last year, whereas it was only twelve crores in 1880 and fifteen crores in 1889. A further reduction of two crores in the amount of coin maintained to ensure the immediate cashability of currency notes would still leave a reserve of more than fifty per cent. under the least favourable conditions which occurred last year. The case for the further investment of two crores is, the letter continues, even stronger at the present time than in 1896, because the net circulation has lately shown a very rapid tendency to increase the minimum which was twenty two crores in 1900-02, having risen to twenty-three crores in 1902-03 and to twenty-seven crores in 1903-04 and this increase, Government think, may be taken as an index of the growth of the monetary transactions of the country and consequently of the minimum amount of notes which will be necessary for such transactions. Moreover in 1893, some doubts were expressed as to the effect on the stability of exchange of a measure which would result in increasing the Rupee circulation by two crores. At the present time the stock of gold in the currency reserve is so high that the Government of India could view with equanimity such an addition to the silver currency. The letter goes on to point out however that the gold held in reserve affords a means of effecting the proposed investment without altering the volume of the rupee currency, and adds that it has been suggested to the Government of India that it would be desirable for some reasons to make the investment not in rupee securities but in sterling securities, either of the British Government or of the Government of India.

The letter concludes as follows :—As on former occasions, if it should be decided that an increase in the amount of investment may safely be made, care would be taken to exercise the power only on some convenient opportunity when it would be possible to carry out the operation without prejudicing the market in government securities.

DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, MADRAS.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Mr. Dewar, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, is gazetted one month's leave.

THE TEA CESS COMMITTEE.

The appointment is gazetted of Mr. Thomson, Chairman of the Dooars Planters Association, to succeed Mr. Milne on the Tea Cess Committee.

INCREASED DUTY ON OPIUM.

An increase of Rs. 100 per chest is notified in the duty on opium imported by land into Bombay for exportation by sea. The rate is now to be Rs. 625 per chest from Ajmer and Rs. 600 from elsewhere.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of a metre gauge line by the Burma Railways Company costing fifty-four lakhs from Henzada to Kyangin ; sanction has also been given to the estimate of thirty-one lakhs for the extension as part of the G. I. P. Railway of the Wardha coal branch from Warora to Bellarpur.

Mr. B. G. F. Finch, Indian Telegraphs, is permitted to resign Government Service.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. C. Williams is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointments are recognised of Mr. Schuler as acting German Consul in Calcutta during the absence of Mr. Bleeck ; of Mr. Rosenkranz as acting German Consul at Rangoon vice Mr. Scharnhorst ; and of Signor Beltoni as acting Italian Consul at Bombay vice Mr. Gorio.

Captain Talbot, Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar Imperial Service Cavalry, has six months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gorman, Postmaster, Rangoon, is appointed Assistant Director-General, of the post offices, India.

Mr. H. Keene is appointed Deputy Comptroller-General.

The report by Mr. C. Barrow on the resource operations of Indian treasuries in 1902-3 is published.

IN connection with the death of Miss Cobbe, a correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" recall's a "bon mot" of Darwin, which he heard from the lips of Professor Huxley more than twenty years ago. At that time the late Mr. R. H. Hutton, of the "Spectator," had taken up the cudgels rather warmly against vivisection. Who is this Mr. Hutton ? said Darwin ; he seems to be a kind of female Miss Cobbe. Professor Huxley described it as the most beautiful double-barrelled score he ever remembered.

THE POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

SIXTH DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 8.

The Boxing Tournament was continued yesterday evening with the following results : —

Boys' Competition.—Boy Dale of the Durhams beat Boy Orme of the East Lancashires. In the first two rounds Orme had the best of matters, but Dale stood up pluckily and in the last round he got the better of his opponent, showing superior boxing. Cadet Cody had a walk over. Boy Deane of the East Lancashires, being scratched.

Light Weights.—Gunner Chapman, G. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, beat Pte. Mcneiff, Argyll and Susherland Highlanders. This fight was the best of the day. Both men showed science and neat style. In the first two rounds the men were equally matched, but in the last round Chapman showed superior skill and won on points. Pte. Shoyer, 15th Hussars beat Gunner Greene. L. Battery Royal Horse Artillery. In the beginning of the second round Shoyer felled Greene who was counted out.

Bantam Weights : Pte. Scurr Suffolks beat Pte Lamie, A and S. Highlanders. Lamie went down in the first round and failed to rise in time.

Officers' Light Weights' Final.—Captain Kemp I. M. S. beat Captain Cowie, R. A. M. C. The succes of Captain Kemp was loudly applauded by the spectators.

Middle Weights, six round contest.—Bombardier Jones 16th Company beat Private McCarthy, Suffolks.

Bantam Weights.—The match between Corporal Blackman, 10th Hussars and, Private Henderson. D. L. Infantry, was very even and exciting from the beginning. An extra round of two minutes was fought and the referee then declared there was nothing to choose between the men. The fight being indecisive the men will meet again on Monday.

Catch Weights.—Private Smith, Lincolns, beat Corporal Smith, East Lancashires. In a second bout Private Smith, of the Lincolns was defeated by Gunner Forsbery, Punjab Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Smith being disqualified in the second round for hitting with the hands open.

Middle Weights.—Private Hall, Leicesters, beat Private Weir, Royal Irish Rifles. Private Grant, Irish Rifles, defeated Sergeant Chesterman, East Surrey.

Bantam Weights, six round contest.—Driver Miller, L. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, beat Driver Cook, 24th Battery R. F. A. The finals and the distribution of prizes by General Richards on will take place on Monday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Captain Loch is transferred from the 2nd Queen's Own Sappers to the Military Works Services and is posted to the Punjab Command, and Lieutenant Affleck Graves from the Military Works Service to the 2nd Queen's Own Sappers.

Captains Lougden, 37th Dogras, and Grace, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, are appointed to officiate as recruiting staff officers for Dogra and Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans respectively.

Fresh regulations are notified in connection with the examination of officers of the Indian Army in tactical fitness for command which they must now pass in India, the standard required being good in all subjects. The Director of Military Education is made a member of all boards.

It is notified that furlough on private affairs expiring in the summer months is not to be granted to men who are expected to return to India by the date on which their leave expires, unless it is understood that they pay their own passages outwards.

New rules are published in connection with the grant of allowances to Volunteer Corps for Camps of Exercise and field days. Allowances unless otherwise sanctioned will ordinarily include : (1) one rupee for each enrolled member for each day of attendance in camp ; (2) refund of actual travelling expenses for himself and horse for each member attending a camp ; (3) free rations for men and horses ; (4) cooking allowance, and (5) free tents.

The Garrison of regular troops at Tank in the Derajat district was withdrawn on the 4th instant, the post being taken over by the Frontier Military Police.

The Government of India have ruled that an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps transferred to a station carrying a higher rate of charge allowance must be viewed as transferred to a more lucrative appointment for the purposes of paragraph 103 (2) Army Regulations, India, Volume 10.

DEATH OF MR. L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC.

IT is with much regret that we record the death which occurred at Mussoorie on Saturday, of Mr. Louis Wilfred Guise Rivett-Carnac, Administrator-General for Bombay. Mr. Rivett-Carnac had for many years held the office of Administrator-General, at the High Court of Bombay and he had been actively engaged until recently in the duties associated with that office. He was called to the bar in 1877, and the greater proportion of his experience of law was gained at the High Court of Bombay. He was a Justice of the Peace. In May 1902, he commenced a furlough with extraordinary leave for eighteen mouths, and has therefore only been back in Bombay for a short time after his holiday. His illness was an extremely short one. Shortly after his arrival at Musoorie, Colonel Rivett-Carnac, the deceased gentleman's brother was informed by telegraph of Mr. Rivett-Carnac's serious illness ; shortly after news of Mr. Rivett-Carnac's death was received in Bombay. This will come as a painful surprise to his friends in the city, for after the first news of his illness, it was hoped he had rallied and was progressing favourably. By his death, the city and presidency is deprived of an able lawyer and of a capable and popular Government official.

THE yacht race from Dover to Heligoland for the German Emperor's cup is fixed to start from Dover on June 18. The cup has been designed by the German Emperor, who will personally present it to the owner of the winning yacht.

NEWS from Somaliland shows that the infantry have moved down direct to the coast at Lashkori, where they will embark for Berbera, while the mounted troops will march the whole way by land to the latter port, escorting the baggage animals. The Mullah seems well acquainted with the movements of the force and hence his renewed activity.

ALL available Royal Indian Marine vessels will be employed in bringing the troops back from Somaliland. It will not be possible therefore to send the Hampshire Regiment Home from Aden before the Assaye sails. A transport is being taken up for details that were to have gone in the Assaye, but it is unlikely that she will be completely filled and ready to sail until a few days after the departure of a trooper.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 22.

THE BUDGET.

As Mr. Austen Chamberlain's speech, when he acted as the understudy of the Prime Minister at the opening of Parliament, was not the contemptible performance his enemies tried to make out so his Budget Statement is not the brilliant ovation his friends contend. But although it was "interesting" as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's budget speeches sometimes and Mr. Gladstone's always were, it was remarkably lucid, and that is a quality that is too often absent from speeches where a mass of figures have to be dealt with. If Mr. Austen Chamberlain had only a little more imagination, he might some day be a great man, for he has considerable ability as a speaker and an excellent platform manner. When he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Free Traders were holding up their hands in horror at the financial citadel being placed in the hands of a financial rebel, I ventured to say to some of my friends, "You wait a little. Do not be in too great a hurry to jump to conclusions." The Treasury to a man almost is anti-Joe. No Chancellor of the Exchequer since Mr. Gladstone, and perhaps not even Mr. Gladstone, entirely has been able to conduct the finances of the country without leaning heavily on the Treasury officials. Mr. Austen Chamberlain may not be induced to throw over his "right honourable relative," but he will not, while he remains in Whitehall, go contrary to the wishes of his advisers. If any people expected a Protectionist budget from Mr. A. Chamberlain they are disappointed ; he has produced, or rather I should say the Treasury has produced, practically a Free Trade budget and exactly the kind of budget that the Liberals would have been compelled to bring in the circumstances, if they had suddenly come into office a few weeks ago. The details might possibly not have been precisely identical and they might have put more on tobacco and other articles of real luxury, but the underlying principle would have been the same. The wonder is that Mr. Chamberlain was not told by the Treasury officials to put two pence on the Income Tax, considering the sheep-like docility with which the struggling middle classes—often relatively and in some cases actually poorer than the working men—bear this heavy drain on their slender resources. Had this course been adopted, the Government would have not incurred the unpopularity that must ensue from their adding to the taxation of tea which has become almost a necessary article of food to the poorer classes. I remember, some time ago, meeting a lady who, with her husband, is much interested in philanthropic work on the southern side of the Thames. She told me that the shop girls of the poorer transpontine districts are so poor that two of them occupy the same apartment, and that they live on bread and butter and tea. Whether this is altogether a satisfactory diet for hard-working young women, I will not say, but it is obvious that even an additional two pence in the pound on tea will make an appreciable difference in the outlay of persons with so little to spend. It is well-known that the peasantry of Ireland are amongst the greatest, if not the greatest, tea drinkers in the British Isles, and Mr. John Redmond forcibly brought this home to the mind of the House of Commons. But after all the two classes who will be hit the most by the additional tea duty are politically speaking not of much account. Neither the very poor of the United Kingdom nor the tea planters of India and Ceylon have votes. Consequently they can be ignored by Governments. Of course, the opponents of this portion of Mr. A. Chamberlain's proposals made a fight and an amendment moved by Mr. T. Lough gained considerable support, but the Ministerial majority 72, must have been considered by Mr. Balfour as quite satisfactory. It shows that the Government are not going to be turned out on their Budget. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, who spoke up manfully against the increased duty in the general debate and whose speech was replied to by Mr. A. Chamberlain with some care, abstained from voting which was all that could have been reasonably looked for. To vote against one's party on a budget is recognised as almost treasonable and it requires no small amount of courage to refrain, as Sir Muncherjee did, from taking part in the division. I also notice the absence of the name of Sir H. Seymour King which was only to be expected, seeing that he is chairman of the Indian Tea Association, Sir Edward Sassoon also refrained from voting. The majority included Lord George Hamilton and one or two gentlemen interested in other Indian industries like Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Henry Kimber, who ought to have known better. Mr. W. E. Sharpe, a Ceylon man, also voted against Mr. Lough's amendment. In the minority were Mr. Winston Churchill, who by the way is to stand for North-West Manchester at the general election, and the Hon. Ivor Guest both of whom may in future be regarded as Liberals "sans" Home Rule. I have ventured to predict that the Government will not come to grief over their Budget and it looks very much as if the hopes of their opponents that the new Licensing Bill would prove to be Mr. Balfour's Sedan were likely to be disappointed. That measure seeks to get out of the compensation difficulty in a rather, ingenious manner, namely by levying a special tax upon the trade and the proposal to transfer to quarter sessions the duty of deciding whether any given licence shall be refused is one that may wound the *amour propre* of individual justices like Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, but will *per se* not seriously offend the community as a whole. Still this liquor question has always been a ticklish one, and whether Mr. Akers Douglas's measure will get through cannot be said just yet. The worst that can happen to the Government so far as appearances go is the withdrawal of the measure. Even prominent Liberals like Mr. Sydney Buxton, M. P., are now saying that the general election may not occur "for months." In fact the best opinion is that, barring accidents, the Government will last through the present year.

"GERMAN ROYALTY AND OUR NAVY."

Sir Carne Rasch, one of the Conservative members for Essex is nothing if he is not fearless, and he has certainly shown fearlessness in the question he has determined to put to the War Secretary, Mr. Arnold Forster, next week. The question referred to reads as follows :—"To ask the Secretary of State for War, whether the German Emperor, during his stay at Gibraltar, was allowed to visit galleries, forts, or defences which ordinary English visitors are not allowed to inspect ; and since when have English visitors been allowed to go up to the signal station ; which of the galleries did the Emperor inspect ; and how many of the lower galleries have been opened to English visitors." Sir Carne is not alone in feeling a little anxiety on the subject. The other day the "Mail" gave prominence under the above heading to a letter from a correspondent protesting against our Naval authorities carrying out such an important operation as the attack and defence of Portsmouth "for the edification and information of one of the chiefs of the German navy." This refers to the fact that the recent accident to the destroyer Teazer occured during manœuvres held for the benefit of the Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry o Prussia. But the "Mail's" correspondent is perhaps a little hypercritical when he proceeds to say :—"In the same issue of your paper we are told that the German Emperor has been inspecting various warships of the Mediterranean Fleet, and has been good enough to signal his approval—as a British admiral—of their efficiency to the assembled fleet. Surely the conferring of the post of admiral of the British Navy was of an honorary nature, intended only to add to his already long list of titles, and was not intended to be taken literally—as it has been." Surely there is no harm in the Kaiser being shown over British men-of-war and of his signalling an expression of his satisfaction at what he saw. The allegations contained in Sir C. Rasch's question are more important, and Mr. Arnold Forster's answer will be awaited with interest.

SIR GEORGE WATT AND THE COTTON QUESTION.

The West India Committee, which has recently established itself at No, 15 Seething Lane close to the Mark Lane Underground Railway Station, successfully inaugurated its first session of public lectures on the economical development of the West Indies, with a paper on "Cotton Improvement" read by Sir George Watt, Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India. The commodious rooms of the Committee were filled with an enthusiastic and influential audience, among whom were Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, who presided, Sir Alfred and Lady Maloney, Sir Nevile and Lady Lubbock, Sir Frederick Young, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Charles Bruce, Sir H. Davson, and Sir Francis Fleming. Sir George Watt strongly advised the West Indian planters devoting their attention to the cultivation of "Gossypium barbadense," the local variety of the cotton plant, producing "Sea and Island Cotton" and in a most elaborate and interesting comparison of the cotton plants he came to the conclusion that they were all but "gardeners' varieties" of one, or at most two natural species, the possibility of their being two natural species being suggested by the fact of the cotton plants flourishing so luxuriantly at once in the East Indies and in the West Indies and Central America. He also dwelt on the fact that the spinners and weavers of India produce finer fabrics with short stapled cottons than Europeans can with the long-stapled cottons. He emphasised the suggestion that there were other things to be considered by the manufacturers of Manchester than the encouragement of the cultivation of Sea Island cotton. This point aroused much remark. I am pleased to say that Sir George Watt appeared to be in the enjoyment of the most robust health, and that he showed himself not only an admirable lecturer but a ready and most effective debater. If long life and health are given him he will exert a great influence in rousing the people of the United Kingdom, as they are now at last being thoroughly aroused to the practical consideration of all questions connected with the development of the reproductive resources of the British Empire. He made a great impression on the City men present in Seething Lane last Thursday, and one could not help feeling that he has scarcely been appreciated by either the Government of India or the authorities at the India Office at his full worth as an economic botanist, whose experience has been obtained in a study of the living and practical needs of India, and not of Museum and Herbarium "Dry-as-dust" specimens of the products of our distant colonies and dependencies.

A STRANGE "TARIFF LECTURER."

Mr. Francis Wolfe-Murray is or was a member of the Indian Covenanted Civil Service, and he is a man of the mature age of 50. About ten o'clock on Wednesday night he entered the restaurant of one of London's mammoth hotels with a girl of nineteen, dressed in man's attire, but as the sex of his companion was apparently evident to everybody he was not served. As they were leaving the hotel a policeman stopped them and asked the girl why she was dressed like that. "What about it?" she replied, while Mr. Wolfe-Murray exclaimed, "What is it to you? That's my servant, and I can do as I like with her." Asked who he was, he replied, "Mind your own business." Naturally after this conversation all three adjourned to a neighbouring police station where Mr. Wolfe-Murray announced that he wanted to test by means of the court whether he could accompany a girl who was dressed in male attire through the streets. Perhaps he is interested in the movement in favour of fair equestriennes riding astride. However, that may be, when they were before the magistrate next morning Mr. Wolfe-Murray intimated his willingness to explain privately his conduct but was peremptorily told to make his statement there and then. Whereupon he said:—"I am the last man to commit an offence. For twenty-one years I have been a judge in India. I have been staying at the Arundel Hotel in the Strand, and I have inquired of the police in that neighbourhood as to whether I am allowed to so dress my servant. I have my own object in doing what I have done. I should be pleased to inform you. I am a member of Chamberlain's institute at Birmingham and a lecturer on tariffs." Here the magistrate asked the male prisoner why he went about with a woman in this way. Mr. Wolfe-Murray: "I wish to find out the opinion of the lower classes on tariff reform. If I go away myself it can be seen that I am a gentleman, and the people will not tell me the truth. Therefore I take a servant. I take a woman with me because if I have a man I have to pay a tax, and I am a Scotchman and want value for my money. A woman is cheap, and I never lose my temper with women, and I swear uncommonly hard." His fellow prisoner who gave the name of Beatrice Holland, and described herself as a Secretary, had previously said that she did not think she could give any explanation as to why she wore male attire and still earlier in the proceedings another girl named Alice Buckley gave singular evidence. She said that about six weeks ago, she was engaged by the male prisoner as servant at a house in Store-street, Tottenham Court-road. Because she refused to go about with him dressed as a boy he tore her skirts off and endeavoured to strangle her. She was so frightened that she fled from the room and quitted his service. The accused were remanded and the magistrate, as might have been expected, directed Mr. Wolfe-Murray to be medically examined. Later in the day he was charged with assaulting Alice Buckley in the circumstances mentioned above.

RETIREMENT OF MR. W. N. STURT.

Mr. William Neville Sturt,—"of that ilk"—who retires under the inexorable superannuation rules at the end of this month from the public service, has always been one of the best esteemed and most popular members of the India Office. He entered it on the 1st of May 1862, and after serving in the Stores, Accounts, and Military Departments, became Private Secretary to Sir M. E. Grant-Duff in 1863, and subsequently to Lord George Hamilton 1868-77; in which later year he was appointed Senior Clerk in the Revenue Department. He served also for some time in the Political and Secret Department, and in 1896 was promoted to the Assistant Secretaryship of the Judicial and Public Department, the office he has ever since held. Mr. Neville Sturt has always been distinguished by the unfailing courtesy of his manner toward all who ever had occasion to approach him, a courtesy "the flower and native growth of noble mind." He was in particular always sympathetic with and heartily helpful to the Indian students in this country with whom in the Public Department he was in constant official communication. Also from the point of view of the public, and especially of those connected with the press he was a model Private Secretary. In a word, as a distinguished Anglo-Indian said of him the other day, Mr. Neville Sturt is a true "burra sahib," who has borne through life without abuse, "the grand old name of gentleman." The most affectionate good wishes of his friends, and the warm regards of all his colleagues will accompany him into his retirement.

LONDON CLUBS.

An advertisement in the agony column of the "Times" requests the next-of-kin of the late Mr. G.H. Matthews, 2nd West India Regiment, Captain Nicholls, R.E., and Mr. R. E. Wallace, 94th Regiment, former members of the defunct Junior Army and Navy Club, to communicate with the Secretary in order that various shikar trophies presented to the Club may be given to those having the best right to them. Herein, I suppose, lies one of the reasons why more gifts are not made to London clubs. At a certain well known club in London, it was suggested to a very wealthy member that he should put down a pretty large sum to carry out a much-needed and costly structural improvement which could not possibly be effected out of the ordinary revenues of the club. "I should be very glad," he said, "if I could be sure that the club will always remain what it is now and will not cease to exist or be converted to some purposes alien to those for which it was founded." Amongst the habitues of the more prosperous and well-established clubs in the West End of London, there must be numerous rich old gentlemen with no special family ties and even with special family ties, who would be glad to leave something to the institutions in which they are peacefully ending their days, if they were certain that those institutions would be perpetuated. By the way, the fate of the Junior Army and Navy is, I think, another illustration of the fact that fewer men are in these days eager to belong to clubs with big entrance fees and heavy annual subscriptions. Formerly many people sought access, because of the social distinction membership was supposed to confer. Others desired to join, because they could dine their friends better at the club than at home. Social aspirations are, of course, eternal, but at present they have assumed another form; and as to dining—well, I should like to know the club which possesses a better chef than can be found at least at half a dozen restaurants in the Metropolis. Moreover, by giving your dinner party at a restaurant instead of at the club, you can ask ladies as well, and that is of course a great advantage. I have always thought that the swell restaurants, even if they did not kill the older and more exclusive clubs, would injure them. I should not be surprised if, before many years are over, some clubs with famous names and famous pasts find it necessary to amalgamate. As to ladies' clubs I doubt if any of them will live 20 years as at present constituted. Those only will survive who accept men as members like the Sesame for example; and strange as it may seem to the misogynous readers of the "Bombay Gazette" (if there be any!) I do know one man in London who belongs to a cock-and-hen club as they used to be called. Needless to say I do not include the Bath Club which stands on a different footing or perhaps I should say swims in another element.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Sir John Leng is to ask Mr. Brodrick on Monday "what objections the Rao of Cutch has made to the construction through his State of the proposed Bombay-Sind Connection Railway, and whether those objections are regarded by the Government of India as valid to obstruct the completion of a line which has been pronounced by them advisable on Imperial grounds."

I hear that Sir William Lee-Warner has received privately a great many congratulations on the success of his "Life of Lord Dalhousie" of which the "Times" reviewer says to-day:—"This book contains the story of a noble career nobly told" adding: "It will be of intense interest to those who are familiar with the history and administration of India and should be read by all who hold that the great deeds and splendid achievements of our countrymen are among the most precious assets of our national life."

Mr. James Galloway Weir is still worrying about those agricultural banks. Next Thursday he will ask Mr. Brodrick to state the number of such banks and the districts in which they are respectively situated.

RETIRED INDIAN CIVILIAN IN STRANGE COMPANY.

The "Daily Mirror" of April 22nd is responsible for the following:—

A most extraordinary case came before Mr. D'Eyncourt, the Clerkenwell magistrate, yesterday. In the police court dock stood a young girl wearing a man's grey tweed suit, a golf cap, a silk tie and patent leather boots. By her side was an extremely well dressed, middle-aged gentleman.

On the gaoler's charge sheet the girl's name was given as Beatrice Holland, nineteen, a secretary, of Great Chapel-street; Oxford-street the man's as Francis Woolf-Murray, fifty, an Indian Civil Servant, of Hardinge Hotel, High Holborn. They were charged with being suspected persons.

Shortly after ten o'clock on Wednesday night they were taken into custody as they were leaving the Hotel Russell. The policeman who made the arrest asked the girl why she was wearing male attire. She replied, "What about it?" Mr. Murray also asked, "What is it to you? That's my servant, and I can do as I like with her." They had previously been refused refreshment in the hotel restaurant.

As a witness in the case the police called an attractive-looking young woman named Alice Butler, who said that she was engaged by the male prisoner as servant at a house in Store-street, Tottenham Court-road. Because she refused to go about with him dressed as a boy he endeavoured to strangle her. She was so frightened that she fled from the room and quitted his service.

On Wednesday evening she saw the two prisoners in an omnibus. She spoke to the girl and afterwards gave information to the police, which led to their arrest.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Did the male prisoner seem strange while you were in the service?

The Witness: I don't think the gentleman is right or else he would never have used me as he did. I was afraid of him. I believe he would have strangled me.

In reply to the magistrate, the girl Holland said she did not think she could give any explanation as to why she wore male attire.

Murray told the magistrate that he was prepared to state privately the reason for his behaviour.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: State it now.

Murray: I'm the last man to commit an offence. For twenty-one years I've been a Judge in India I've been staying at the Arundel Hotel in the Strand, and I have inquired of the police in that neighbourhood as to whether I am allowed to dress my servant. I have my own object in doing what I have done. I should be pleased to inform you. I am a member of an institute at Birmingham and a lecturer on tariffs.

Mr. D'Eyncourt: Tell me why you go about with a woman in this way.

Murray: I wish to find out the opinion of the lower classes on tariff reform. If I go about myself it can be seen that I am a gentlemen, and the people will not tell me the truth. Therefore I take a servant. I take a woman with me because if I have a man I have to pay a tax, and I am a Scotchman and want value for my money. A woman is cheap, and I never lose my temper with a woman, and I swear unommonly hard.

Mr. D'Eyncourt remanded the prisoners, and directed the male prisoner to be medically examined.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, May 8.

Sunday.—The barometric pressure has continued to increase and the depression over the Punjab as well as that over Madras have both disappeared. A fresh depression is however appearing over the Indus valley. Winds blow from about the normal directions but remain stronger than usual at the head of the Bay. The temperature has continued to fall over north-west India, but Jacobabad reports a maximum temparature of 117 degrees. Rain has fallen over Burma, Assam, on and near the north-west Himalayas, over the Central India plateau and over South India the principal amounts are 1·43 inches at Sonemarg and Kashmir 1·31 inches at Cherrapunjee, 1·28 inches at Tezpur and 1.03 inches at Calicut. The weather will improve temporarily over Upper India until the depression which is developing over the Jocobabad district begins to affect the weather, but rain will continue over Assam. The depression over Madras has disappeared and showers in the South will probably be confined to Malabar and Mysore. The temperature will probably increase again in the northwest.

Observations taken at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 7th May.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly at most places. The barometer is now about normal.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong to a gale in Cutch and Gujarat and at Poona and Aurangabad, and moderate to fresh elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° to 7° in excess of normal at Jacobabad and Negapatam and the minimum 9° at Sirsa. The maximum varied from 110° at Jacobabad to 85° at Veraval and the minimum from 88° at Cuddapah to 66° at Ahmednagar.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at several places.

Rain.—Nearly an inch of rain fell at Coimbatore and light to moderate showers at Calicut, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Agra and Lahore.

Weather.—Baric gradients are steep in Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar, and fresh to strong winds are likely to blow on the West Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th May, 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·765
Temperature of the air ....degrees	86·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air............	0·720
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·1
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	91·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·1
General Directions of wind.*	SSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	190

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Owing to a delayed entry a fresh drawing took place at the Bombay Gymkhana Pavilion in the presence of representatives of teams and resulted as below:—

Bombay Gymkhana } 9th Coopge
R A Colaba
Customs } 10th Coopge
Royal Scots
} 13th Coopge
Grant Medical } 11th M L
Cathedral old Boys B
Cathedral old Boys A } 12th Coopge
R G A Karachi
} 14th M L
} 16th Coopge
York and Lancs } Monday 9 Marine Lines.
Elph High School O B
ElphinstoneCollege } 13th M L
Education Society } 12th M L
D Cy Cheshires
} 15th M L
2nd East Lancs } 11th Coopge
Poona Gymk
Pioneer Hockey Cl } 10th M L
Middlesex Regt
} 14th Coopge
} 17th Coopge
} 18th or 19th Cooperage

The matches on Monday, the 9th, at 5 p.m. are:—

Yorks and Lancs, vs. Elphinstone H. S. Old Boys on the Marine Lines.

R. A. Colaba, vs. Bombay Gymkhana on the Cooperage.

The Bombay Gymkhana Team will be as follows: D. H. Brand, A. Lazenby, S. Phillips, B. C. Marsh, E. R. Fischer, L. S. Bartlett, P. F. Fischer, T. Reed, J. Griffiths, G. G. S. Brander and R. J. C. Phillips.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 22ND APRIL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Spicer, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 22nd April. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Bingham Mrs	Day Mr W
Davies Mr G H	Foot Mr E C
Evers Mr C G	Thomas Mrs
Lloyd-Jones Mr C	Birch Major A H C

From Marseilles.

Carnegy Major C and Mrs	Billings Mr G D
McPherson Lt D W	Macgillycuddy Mr
Brett Mr G S	Raversh Smith Mrs
Wingate-Morris Mr	Fenzi Mr L G
Kennedy Capt A	Simmons Mr J C
MacKay Capt H J and Mrs	Guy Mr G H
Callan Rev J	Savile Mrs P B
Pollock Major E	Freedman Mr J
Kennedy Mr A J	

From Brindisi.—Johnson Mr R C K

From Gibraltar.—Gorch Major J S

From Aden.

Innes Mr D W	DeSouza Mr and Mrs J C child and infant
DeCosta Mr C P	Pereira Mrs child and infant
Pinto Mr G M S	

A LADY ATTACKED IN LAHORE.

An incident which might easily have ended in the murder of a young lady, says the Civil and Military Gazette befell one of a party of cyclists on Saturday night. The party consisting of four set out at a little after 9 o'clock for a ride through the Lawrence Gardens and when in Temple Road the young lady turned into a compound to see a friend the others going on. No sooner had she entered the gate than a native who was hiding behind the pillar sprang upon her knocking her off the bicycle he sized her wrist with one hand and with the other was endeavouring to strangle her, when fortunately at that moment Mr J. P. Wood of Messrs Levy and Co. was riding past and hearing cries for help at once dismounted and closed with the assailant. The man a Hindu priest when taken to the Anarkali police station was found to be under the influence of a drug but next morning there being little or no improvement in his manner the police believing him to be mad took him to the Civil Surgeon to be examined. The young lady was picked up in a semi-unconscious state but beyond a severe shock and slight bruises is doing well.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th April 1904, on 504·67 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,30,000	2,40,000	4,000	3,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	258	475	8	741
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	15,96,285	27,75,199	63,650	44,35,141
Totl for 18 weeks...	17,26,285	30,15,199	67,660	48,09,144
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,03,770	2,76,725	2,607	3,83,102
Per mile of Ry. do.	225	600	6	831
Total to corresponding date do.	15,54,112	33,07,325	48,661	49,10,098

Decrease for the week............ Rs. 9,102
Increase to to............ " 1,00,954

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th April, 1904, on 1,643·19 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the 14 weeks..........	1,27,000	2,50,000	7,000	3,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	78	152	4	234
For previous week of half-year.	17,42,823	36,48,365	72,956	54,64,141
Total for 15 weeks.	18,69,823	38,98,365	79,956	58,48,144
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year * ..	1,34,555	3,12,889	4,099	4,51,543
Per mile of Ry. do.	82	190	3	275
Total to corresponding date do.	20,32,218	46,87,548	1,13,322	68,33,088

Decrease for the week.......... Rs. 67,543
Do. to date.......... " 9,84,944

The Madras Railway Co. is examining the foundations of the bridges along the line of railway, digging trenches at different points at the edges of the piers. A great slab of stone lies ready at Mangapatnam Station to be erected. It bears the following inscription:—

to the memory of
10 Europeans and Eurasians and 61 Hindus and Mahomedans,
who lost their lives near this spot
in a disastrous accident on 12th September, 1902,
when the mail train from Madras
was precipitated into a breach
caused by the carrying away
during a violent storm of part of bridge
No. 665.

The announcement that a Bill will be introduced into the Viceregal Council during the Simla Session to amend the Currency Act has given definite shape to a rumour that has been current in Calcutta for some time past and has produced actual results in a smart rise in the value of Government Paper. At present the amount of Paper permitted to be held in the Reserve is limited to Rs. 10 crores and the amendment will change this to one-third of the total Reserve. As this total now stands at Rs. 36 crores a further Rs. 2 crores can be at once added, and rumour has it, says the "Pioneer," that on the issue of the new loan two crores will directly be so placed. This means only one crore available for the general public "et hinc illœ lachrymœ" amongst the bears who were looking for much relief from the new issue. From present appearances an advance to par does not seem improbable.

Advice to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE HOME BUDGET.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.

TAXES THAT ARE INCREASED:

1d. on Income-tax. Present Tax 11d.
3d. on Tobacco stripped before Importation. Present Rate 3s. lb.
6d. per lb. on Cigars. Present Rate 5s. 6d.
1s. per lb. on Foreign Cigarettes. Present rate 3s. 10d.
2d. a lb. on Tea. Present duty 6d. lb.

NEW SOURCE OF REVENUE:

£1,000,000 by Realising Unclaimed Dividend Account on Government Stock.

BALANCE SHEET FOR 1904-5 (with Revenue and Additional Taxation).

Estimated Receipts..............	£143,610,000
Estimated Expenditure.........	£142,880,000
Surplus	£730,000

There was a small attendance when the House opened on Tuesday afternoon (April 19th), but the benches and the galleries rapidly filled up after a quarter past two.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was amongst the first of the Ministers to arrive. He received an ovation from the Ministerialists, most of whom honoured the day by wearing primroses. The Opposition availed themselves of the entry a few minutes later of Sir William Harcourt to make their voices ring.

The arrival of the ex-Colonial Secretary was the signal for a lively demonstration. There was vociferous Ministerial cheering and Irish cries of "What does Birmingham think of the Isle of Wight?" and "Why don't you sing 'Rule Britannia.'" Mr. Chamberlain, who looked well and wore the familiar orchid, smiled and took his seat between Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Claude Lowther.

Some thirty-five minutes were occupied with questions and then the Premier rose, by way of preliminary to the Budget speech, to move the suspension of the twelve o'clock rule. The Nationalists challenged, and persisted in forcing their objections to a division. Mr. Balfour's motion, however, was carried by 292 votes to 123.

It was eleven minutes to three when the House went into Committee of Supply, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain rose to make his eagerly-expected statement—his maiden Budget speech. He had a most cordial reception on all sides.

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

The Chancellor said he did not know how far he could count on the sympathies of the Committee in the difficult task before him, but he appealed for their indulgence. He entered upon this responsibility at a moment of considerable difficulty, and he was confronted in the House with an unusual number of critics who, if he might use the phrase, had personal experience of the office he now filled. To Sir M. Hicks-Beach he owed his introduction to national finance, and although the right hon. gentleman might not be gratified by his attributing to his influence all the opinions he had formed on fiscal subjects, he was glad to acknowledge his obligations to Sir M. Hicks Beach and to Sir W. Harcourt they owed a large part of the revenue they now raised. He deeply regretted the announcement made by both that they would not again seek seats in the House. (Hear, hear.) They would be missed from the Budget debates long after they had left the House, but their memories would be kept green by the taxation they had imposed. (Laughter.)

BAD TRADE.

When his predecessor made his financial statement last year he was able to look forward to a surplus and propose a considerable remission of taxation. Unfortunately the financial turnover of the year had been less favourable than expected. The great wave of prosperity we had enjoyed for many years seemed at last to have spent its force, and a cycle of less prosperous years which experience taught us to expect after that period appeared to have overtaken us. It seemed to have made its effects more particularly felt during the latter part of the year. It had adversely affected the building trade and many other industries. The cotton industry had been depressed by the shortage of the supuly of raw material and the evil had been aggravated by the operations of a speculator. Freights had been depressed owing to the increase of tonnage, and by the heavy demands during the war and after the war on the mercantile marine of the country. Under these circumstances shipbuilding had not had a very flourishing year. Our own depression had been aggravated by the depression in South Africa, while foreign competitien had been keener than ever before, and markets in which we used to regard ourselves as supreme had become increasingly affected by the commerical success of other countries.

ESTIMATES NOT REALISED.

Some of those causes were permanent, some temporary, but all combined to affect our present prosperity and to throw a shadow over the financial prospects of the last year. There had been few labour disputes, but wages had generally fallen and the number of unemployed had increased on the whole. Trade had shrunk, there had been a lessening of employment and a fall in wages, and all this had borne its influence on the revenue of the year. Customs, Excise death duties, and stamps did badly and in the aggregate produced a sum of £1,340,000 less than the estimate. There was a total deficiency on revenue side of the account of £2,724,000 as compared with anticipations.

Explaining the non-realisation of the estimates the Chancellor said the Budget estimates were formed on the best available information and it was remarkable how near in most cases they corresponded with expectation. The repeal of the corn tax proved a more costly operation to the revenue than was anticipated. Coal fell short by £50,000. That was due to the decline in price bringing the coal exported below the tax value. Cocoa had increased, spirits showed a deficiency of not less than £3,00,000, wine of £2,20,000, sugar £2 90,000, while tabacco provided £30,000 and tea nearly a quarter of a million more than the estimate.

WAS THE WEATHER TO BLAME?

The Excise revenue was even more disappointing than the Customs, for there was a disclosed deficiency of the enormous sum of £1,150,000. The beer duty was £300,000 short. Spirits showed an even greater falling off, the deficiency being £350,000 short of the Budget estimate. Taking Customs and Excise together, beer and spirits combined fell short of the Budget estimate by nearly one and a half millions. He might be asked to what cause he attributed the great deficiency. He thought it was that the cold weather diminished the consumption of the temperance liquors, and the mild weather checked the consumption of spirits. (Laughter.) The Licensing Act, 1902, had also had a good deal to do with the matter, but the fact was that the falling off must be put down to people having less to spend, and that must be taken as evidence of decreased prosperity. The death duties yielded £300,000 less, stamps fell short by £900,000. There had been a period of extreme depression on the Stock Exchange.

On the expenditure side the Exchequer issues showed an excess of £3,700,000 over the Budget estimate. Things had advanced too far when he got into office to enable him to effect any economies.

The Somaliland expeditions had been embarked on, additions to the Navy had been agreed to, and the only matter on which he could have saved a small extra expenditure was on the purchase of the Chilian warships. The responsibility for that purchase was his, and he believed he would have been wanting in his duty if he had failed to incur it. The year had, on the whole, closed with a deficit of £5,415,000.

The National Debt had been reduced by £3,149,000. During the last five years we had created a debt of over £188,000,000, of which £159,000,000 was due to the war. We had redeemed £29,525,000, leaving a net increase of State liability of almost exactly the sum raised for the war.

WARNING TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

The Chancellor declared that local indebtedness was the chief cause of the depression in gilt-edged securities, and that in 1901-2 the total outstanding loans of local authorities in the United Kingdom amounted to £412,000,000 sterling. In the twenty years between 1880 and 1900 local authorities increased their indebtedness by £157,000,000, whilst in the same period the gross capital liabilities of the State were reduced by £132,000,000. Sooner or later, despite the success of the recent issue of the London County Council Loan this vast local indebtedness must be faced. He was considering whether the advances made under the Local Loans Act might not be restricted.

With regard to the expenditure for next year he was providing half a million to cover the cost of further military operations in Somaliland. He thought that would be sufficient. He had to meet an expenditure of £142,888,000 on supply and the consolidated services and to see how much revenue he could count upon on the present basis of taxation towards meeting that sum. The customs should yield £33,900,000, an increase of £50,000, the excise £31,500,000 a decrease of £50,000, allowing for a fall in spirits; death duties, £13000,000, about the same as last year; stamps, £7,550,000, an increase of £50,000.

Although there were signs that the depression was passing away, it was better not to be too sanguine. The total Exchequer receipt for taxes he estimated at £116,000,000 against £119350,000 last year, and the total Exchequer receipts from non-tax revenue at £22,400,000. He had the task of making up a deficit of £3 820,000 without allowing for emergencies.

INCOME TAX RAISED,

His counsellors had been multitudinous but he feared that the greater part of the proposals submitted to him were impracticable. Especially did he object to the proposal that he should suspend the Sinking Fund and that proposal he must dismiss. (Cheers.) He had, however, to ask the committee to support him in his appeal for another penny in the income tax and to raise the rate to a shilling. The income tax payer would have the first claim to relief and he hoped the sacrifice would not last for long. He proposed to refer various questions as to the collection and incidence of the tax to a departmental committee of which Mr. Ritchie would be a member. The additional penny would give him two millions.

INDIRECT TAXATION FOR THE REST.

For the balance he must go to indirect taxation. There would be no addition on beer and spirits. While he did dot propose to alter the duties on raw leaf tobacco he proposed to increase the duties on the stripped leaf to 3s. 3d. He also proposed to add an additional sixpence per pound on cigars and a further luxury tax of one shilling per pound on foreign cigarettes. (Cheers.) Further, he proposed to raise the moisture limit of tobacco to 3? per cent. He suggested the introduction of three or four rates of drawback, and he hoped that one result might be to lead to an increase of our export trade in manufactured tobacco, especially with our Colonies.

TEA DUTY INCREASED.

The further tobacco duties would he estimated give him £550,000. That with the increase on the Income-tax, would make £2 550,000. The balance must be obtained from either tea or sugar. He did not think it desirable to interfere again with a commodity which had been dealt with so lately as the occasion of the Brussels Convention, but he proposed to have recourse to tea. He asked the Committee to add a tax of 2d. a pound on tea. From that he expected to gain £2,900,000, and his final figures were:—Estimated revenue £143,610,000; estimated expenditure, £14280,000 or a surplus of income over expenditure of £730000.

He regretted the necessity for additional tax at all but he believed it was only temporary and he thought it could not have been avoided in justice to the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain resumed his seat, having spoken for an hour and thirty-seven minutes.

"C.-B.'s" CONGRATULATIONS.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking on the resolution to authorise the addition of twopence to the tea duty warmly congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the lucidity and completeness of his speech, to which, he said, the House had listened with admiration. The position he had to face was the most serious that had had to be met in our time. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had had the courage not to suspend the Sinking Fund and to do two most unpopular things, namely to add a penny to the Income-tax and twopence to the tea duties.

As regarded the Budget as a whole he hoped the House would have an opportunity of discussing it. The vastly increased national expenditure required revision. The rate at which the national expenditure was growing was alarming.

Mr. Ritchie also congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the way he had discharged a by no means easy duty. He regretted that it was his proposals which caused the difficulties, but he had carefully gone into every item of the Estimates being most anxious that they should not be excessive. He agreed that there had been an unforeseen falling off in trade but could not help thinking that the fiscal controversy had to some extent made trade worse than it would otherwise have been. In his opinion the deficit had been met in a bold and statesmanlike manner though he regretted the necessity for the increased duty on tea. He should have preferred a higher duty on tobacco, but he did not press the matter. He hopped the Government would accede to the request of the leader of the Opposition for adequate time in which to discuss the proposals.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S EXPECTATIONS.

In the House of Lords Earl Spencer congratulated the Government on the carrying out of the Anglo-French agreement. It was the best pledge of peace to this country to have friendly relations with France.

The Marquess of Lansdowne expressed his pleasure at the favourable reception accorded to the agreement, but said that he did not expect it would escape criticism.

The Earl of Hardwicke moved a resolution approving of the revenue of India being applied to defray the expenses of military operations beyond the frontier of India for the purposes of protecting the political mission which has been despatched to the Tibetan Government.

MINCING LANE SURPRISED.

The increased duty on tea came into operation on Wednesday, and twopence per lb. extra had to be paid on all clearances.

The Chancellor has arranged that the higher duty will continue for fifteen months even if a reduction is decided upon in the next Budget.

Business was quiet at Mincing-lane. The busy season is over for a few months, and the principal occupation at the commercial Rooms was the discussion of the Chancellor's action. It has come as a genuine surprise to the trade. Not a whisper had been heard that the Treasury was contemplating a further call and the disappointment with which the news has been received seems to be almost as much attributable to that fact as to any serious objection to the rise in the duty. Before the unsatisfactory state of the national finances was laid bare some weeks ago by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the trade had hopes of a decrease in the duty. The last increase was made for war purposes, and dealers considered that they had a claim upon the Exchequer. When it became known, however, that there would be a large deficit the members of the trade consoled themselves with the thought that tea would not be one of the commodities that would have to make up the leeway.

"The announcement of an increase," said a member of a large firm, "has come like a thunderbolt. It has stunned the market. The duty is now a hundred per cent. of the crop prices, or in other words we have to pay as much in duty as we get on an average for the tea."

The stock of tea in bond at the end of March was lower than it had been since 1901. It amounted to 101,403,000 lbs., which is equivalent to about four months' supplies.

Who is to pay the extra twopence? a dealer was asked.

"That," he replied "is a very difficult question to answer. It will have an effect throughout all branches of the trade, but you may take it for granted that the consumer will have two pence or its equivalent more to pay. Dealers who have entered into large contracts at the old rates are bound to lose heavily."

Some of the London retail shops have already raised the price of tea by the amount of the extra duty. The majority however are selling at the old prices for the present. Where competition is keen it is expected that instead of increasing the price the grocers will sell an inferior blend, especially for the low-priced teas.

Glasgow grocers and tea merchants on Wednesday advanced tea twopence per pound making the minimum price 1s 4d.

The Northamptonshire grocers have increased the price of tea twopence per pound.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The "Irish Daily Independent" of Dublin writes:—The British public need not be startled by the announcement which appears in the "Gazette" of India" that competitive examinations for a mission to the public service in that mighty empire are henceforth to be abolished. This does not mean that the Indian Civil Service, as we understand the term here is to be in future recruited as it was long ago by those busy young gentlemen who happen to have plenty of influence even if counterpoised by an abundant lack of brains. The competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service will go on as heretofore in London and will continue to entice by the prospect of an assured career in India some of the ablest under-graduates of our leading Universities. It is only the immense number of minor posts in the service for which candidates are examined in India that are in future to be filled by some other means than competitive examination and curiously enough these are the posts most sought after by educated natives of that country. That most superior persons, Lord Curzon, gives his reason for this charge in an Educational Minute, which perhaps will fail to convince some people. The Viceroy disapproves of competitive examinations on account of the temptation to teachers and pupils to concentrate their energies not so much upon genuine study as upon the questions likely to be set by the examiners. Therefore, he says the Government of India hold that the multiplication of competitive tests for Government service neither results in advantage to Government nor is consistent with the highest interests of a liberal education this conclusion however, only applies to India. Oxford and Cambridge and Trinity may still prepare their pupils for these multiplied competitive tests without damage to a liberal education, but the Universities of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta will in future be debarred from that privilege, and their students, having no competitive examinations to undergo, will have all the more time to devote to the highest interests of a liberal education, though incidentally they will find themselves shut out from the public service of their native land. It is suggested that Lord Curzon's Minute has an an ulterior object. At present all the public competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service are open alike to native and Britisher, though the former is greatly handicapped in the contest for the higher appointments by being compelled to come to London to pass his examinations. Despite this extra entrance fee imposed on the native, it appears that he occasionally succeeds in carrying off one of the plums of the service hence the new regulation which will practically have the effect of excluding him altogether from employment under his Majesty's Government and increasing the the number of posts for Britishers in the gift of the India Office.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The 11th annual general meeting was held on April 19, at Winchester House, Sir Alexander Wilson presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman stated that the deposits showed a slight decrease as compared with the figures of a year ago, but the reduction was more apparent than real. On the credit side of the account cash and bullion aggregated about £800,000, and securities held amounted to £457,000. The latter consisted entirely of stock bearing the guarantee of the Imperial and Indian Government. With reference to these stocks, while in the first place, following their usual custom, the board, wrote them down at December 31 to the prices ruling at that date, they had on this occasion readjusted then to the low quotations current when the accounts were made up last month when they were considerably under those of to-day These item of cash, bullion, and securities constituted ample protection for the company's obligations to the public, and, combined with the liquid nature of the other two principal items on the assets side—bills receivable and loans receivable and advances—they showed that the position of the bank was a strong one. The gross profit for the year exhibited an increase as compared with that of the previous 12 months of over £13,000, but there was an advance of £2,000 in the expenses, the net profit being £46,433, to which had been added the amount brought forward, leaving £52,673 to be dealt with. The usual interim divident at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the "A" shares to June 30 last had been paid, and it was now proposed to pay a similar divident on those shares to Dec. 31. The directors had added £20 000 to the reserve fund. In dealing with the balance, they felt that the time had come when the patience of the "B" shareholders could be rewarded by bringing up their divident to the amount received by the "A" shareholders without departing from the policy which they had consistently followed of strengthening the company's position. Mr. J A Maitland seconded the motion. Replying to a question, the chairman said the directors had not lost light of the question of the advisability or otherwise of obtaining a Stock Exchange quotation for the shares of the bank. He did not know, however, that it would be any very great advantage to the shareholders. The motion was adopted.

OOREGAUM GOLD MINING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting was held on April 19 at the Cannon Sreet Hotel. Mr. Malcolm Low, who presided, moved the adoption of the report. He observed that the increase of the capital unnanimously decided upon a few months ago had been successfully effected. During the year there had been a large increase in the amount of work performed in all branches, but there had been a decline in the total production of gold, the decrease altogether amounting to 3 373 oz. The fall was wholly attributable to the diminished average value of the quartz and tailings. The fact that £122,000 profit had been made out of 10 dwt. ore indicated what could be done by dealing with large quantities with an efficient equipment and management. He hoped for great results not only from the incoming of the rich chute from the south at the 2,110-foot level and the level below it, but also from certain discoveries which were being made in other parts of the mine. The ore reserves showed a slight decrease when compared with the total estimated as being in sight a year ago. This was only to be expected when the fact was taken into account that 141,755 tons were crushed during the year and that 49,043 tons were written off as being of too low a grade to be profitably worked. They were however gradually reducing the cost per ton, and therefore this low grade ore could not be regarded as altogether valueless. Mr. Edgar Taylor seconded the motion, which was adopted. At a subsequent extraordinary general meeting a resolution was passed to alter the articles of association.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The ordinary general meeting was held on April 20 at the Canon Street Hotel. Mr J. Howard Gwyther, who presided, observed that, thanks to excessive competition and silver eccentricities, the profits of the company had been earned with increasing difficulty and it much redounded to the credit of their manager that such a respectable total had been maintained. Their gross profits were only £5,000 less than in 1902 notwithstanding the provision of £30,000 for the adjustment of their securities but the expenses of management were £22,000 greater. The directors were keenly alive to the necessity for wise economy, but their staff were exposed to the temptation of higher pay elsewhere and the defence of the company lay in liberality. Trade between Germany and the East constantly increased, and, with the view of maintaining and enlarging the banks connections with that country, it had been determined to open an agency at Hamburg. India had been again favoured with sufficient rain and the country had consequently prospered. The price of cotton had naturally followed that ruling in America, and the cultivators must thereby have benefited in a marked degree. Opium had also attained a price quite unexpected, notwithstanding the constant increase in the production by China. Indigo was still on the down grade, as it must be sold at an unprofitable price to compete with the synthetic production of Germany. The great expansion of linseed exports from Argentina showed that India had to face a rivalry of no mean magnitude. Whether the world's consumption would increase sufficiently to absorb the crops of both countries was a problem to be solved in the future. Jute, so far, had found no competitor, and the increase in the production of the manufactured article was a very satisfactory feature in the trade. The plans of Lord Curzon and Sir Edward Law for further railway communication based upon expanding revenues should create in due course new avenues of trade and lessened cost of transit to and from the seaboard. Their desire to establish agricultural co-operative societies had wisely, so far only resulted in minor tentative measures, seeing that the cultivators were suspicious, and feared sinister designs when inquiry was made into their ways and means. In Egypt an agricultural bank had been successsfully established based upon a Government guarantee of three per cent. minimum interest. Of course, India was too vast to allow of such a scheme for the whole country, but it was open to question whether the attempt might not be experimentally made in one province. Burma had again prospered, the crops of rice were always increasing, and the quantity of rupees poured into that country year by year never to reappear was phenomenal. The Straits Government were busily engaged in perfecting their new currency scheme. Unfortunately their difficulties had been greatly aggravated by the delayed prohibition of further importation of dollars. During the transition period it behoved bankers to work with much circumspection, but he trusted that ere long the company's branches in the Straits would be able to resume their former position with freedom and profit. Java had still to contend with low values of sugar. Contraction in the cost of production had hitherto prevented curtailment, but there was a limit to economy, and the future was unpromising unless the position were ameliorated by the abolition of bounties in Europe. Their business in the Philippines had been of late restricted and unprofitable; trade in these islands showed few signs of renewed activity. The Americans since their advent had very unwisely prevented the ingress of Chinese, and had thus made a return to prosperity difficult and tedious. China during the year under review had produced no surprises; the volume of external trade and the revenue derivable from the foreign Customs showed little variation from the figures of 1902. With peace there would be industrial progress, but any "rush" to exploit the country was greatly to be deprecated. Japan up to the outbreak of hostilities had been happily placed. The effects of the over speculation which followed the war with China had disappeared, capital was abundant, and trade was thriving; but, bearing in mind the waste of money produced by the present conflict with Russia, it was impossible to forecast the future economic condition of the country. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report. Mr. Emile Levita seconded the motion. Mr. John Squibb said he was very glad to see that the directors had now increased the reserve fund to an amount equal to the paid-up capital of the bank—£800 000.—for he believed in good reserves. They had also carried forward about £10,000, more than was brought forward. In these circumstances he hoped that, before the close of another year, or when the next interim dividend was declared, the board would think of increasing the dividend, which had now been at 10 per cent for some time. The chairman, in reply, stated that many months must elapse before the profits for 1904 were ascertainable. When that time arrived the directors would duly keep in mind the reasonable expectations of the shareholders; but he must tell them frankly that the board's policy would be directed to a moderate annual addition to the reserve fund until at least another £400,000 was reached. A bank such as theirs, with ramifications in distant colonies and foreign lands must carefully safeguard its credit. Besides, the reserve was really an addition to the capital without a call upon the shareholders for money; it was always fructifying, and therefore proportionately increased the yearly profits. The motion was then unanimously adopted, and resolutions were afterwards passed approving a dividend for the half-year ended Dec. 31, last of 10 per cent per annum, tax free, and confirming the election as directors of Sir M. C. Turner and Mr. Lewis A. Wallace, jun.

Do not be deluded into neglecting a little cold nasal catarrh or expectoration. If you do, it will finally become too late for treatment Morrhuol Creosote cures catarrh and drys up secretions which cause expectoration.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

MORE STORIES OF FLAGSHIP DISASTER

MAKAROFF'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

THERE is little news of actual fighting to record for there has once more been a lull after the stirring events of last week. It is reported, but no confirmation has yet been received, that Admiral Alexeieff has resigned his post as Viceroy in the Far East. Admiral Skrydloff has been appointed to succeed Admiral Makaroff as commander of the fleet.

ALEXEIEFF'S REPORTED RESIGNATION.

St. PETERSBURG, Wednesday.

It is reported on good authority that Admiral Alexeieff has applied to the Emperor by telegraph for permission to resign his post of Viceroy of the Far East.

According to information derived from well informed quaters the Viceroy has latterly found himself practically surperseded except as regards the civil administration. In the first place General Kuropatkin, who was an avowed opponent of the Viceroy's forward policy, was appointed to the chief command of the army in the Fat East. Subsequently Admiral Makaroff was made Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces at the instance of Admiral Alexeieff himself, but now Admiral Skrydloff, who is known to be hostile to the Viceroy and one of his sharpest critics has been appointed successor to the gallant officer who went down in the Petropavlovsk, the nomination being made in St. Petersburg without reference to the Viceroy of the Far East.

There has always been a strong party in Russia opposed to the Manchurian policy of Admiral Alexeieff and M. Bezobrazoff, and it has gained strength from the present situation of Russia.

MAKAROFF'S SUCCESSOR.

REMARKABLE RECEPTION SCENES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday.

Admiral Skrydloff, the newly-appointed commander of the fleet at Port Arthur arrived here to-day and met with a popular and extraordinarily enthusiastic reception. The streets were thronged.

At the Nicholas Station a peasant presented the Admiral with a copy of the picture of the "Holy Virgin of joy to the Afflicted," which is reputed to be miraculous, together with some consecrated bread, telling the Admiral that he saluted him in the name of the lower orders of the Russian people. "The people are convinced" he added "that Admiral Skrydloff will justify the hopes of the Tsar and the Fatherland and even as the Virgin whose picture has just been given to him will bring joy, and that soon to a people now afflicted"

The Admiral, with evergrowing emotion, took the picture, declering that he accepted it as a happy presage which he will not part with throughout the campaign because he, too, put all his faith in God.

At the Hotel de l'Europe the Admiral was received by a little girl. who presented him with a bouquet of flowers, hailing him as the supreme commander of her brother, who was at present serving in the Far East.

The child said, "God help you in all your paths and may Heaven grant that good fortune may attend you always during the war for the glory of our dear country."

The Admiral embraced the little girl, and then went to rejoin his friends.

To-morrow he will be received by the Tsar and Tsaritsa and the Dowager-Empress.—Reuter's Special Service.

ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF'S INTENTIONS.

PARIS, Wednesday.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" telegraphs an account of an interview with Admiral Skrydloff, Admiral Makaroff's successor.

The Admiral said that he was going to Port Arthur without any prepared plan of operations. He would act as the circumstances of the case required. He would at the outset make a thorough inspection of the warships which Russia desired to preserve at all costs.

He had decided to have around him only young officers, for which reason he had chosen Captain Stetzeuko as his Chief of Staff.

The correspondent adds that the general opinion is that the Port Arthur squadron should attempt no more sorties, as by doing so Russia would be playing into Japan's hands. Russia wants the Japanese to land in force and looks with confidence to the results of pitched battles on land.—Central News.

HOW THE RUSSIAN DISASTER WAS CAUSED.

The following is Admiral Togo's report of the attacks on Port Arthur:—

On the 11th our combined fleet commenced, as previously planned the eighth attack on Port Arthur. The 4th and 5th destroyer flotillas, the 14th torpedo flotilla, and the Koryo maru reached the mouth of the Port Arthur at midnight of the 12th, and effected the laying of mines at several points outside the port, defying the enemy's searchlight.

"At dawn on the 13th the 2nd destoyer flotilla discovered one Russian destroyer trying to enter the harbour, and after ten minutes attack, sank her. Another Russian destroyer was discovered coming from the direction of Liao-ti-shan. We attacked her, but she managed to flee into the harbour. There were no casualties on our side, except two seamen on the Ikazuchi slightly wounded.

"There was no time to rescue the enemy's drowning crew, as the Bayan approached. The third fleet reached outside of Port Arthur at 8 a. m. when the Bayan came out and opened fire Immediately after this the Novik, Askold, Diana, Petropavlovsk, Pobieda, and Poltava came out and made offensive attack upon us.

"Our third fleet, tardily answering and gradually retiring, enticed the enemy fifteen miles south-east of the port; then our first fleet, being informed through wireless telegraphy from the third fleet, suddenly appeared before the enemy and attacked them. While the enemy was trying to regain the port, a vessel of the Petropavlovsk type struck mines laid by us on the previous evening, and sank at 10.32 a.m. Another ship was observed to have lost freedom of movement, but the confusion of the enemy's ships prevented us from identifying her. They finally managed to regain the port.

"Our third fleet suffered no damage The enemy's damage was, besides the above-mentioned, probably slight also. Our first fleet did not reach firing distance.

"Our fleets retired at 1 p. m., prepared for another attack. On the 14th our fleet sailed again to Port Arthur, with the 2nd, 4th, and 5th destroyer flotillas and the 19th torpedo flotilla joined at 3 a. m., and the third fleet at 7 a. m.

"No enemy's ship was seen outside the port. Our first fleet arrived there 9 a. m., and, discovering three mines laid by the enemy, destroyed them all. The Kasuga and Nysshin were despatched to the west of Liao-ti-shan. They made indirect bombardment for two hours, this being their first action. The new forts at Liao-ti-shan were finally silenced. Our forces retired at 1 30 p. m.'

Admiral Togo concludes his report as follows:—

"The fact that not one man was injured in these these successive attacks must be attributed to his Majesty's glorious virtue. 'Our officers in the action proved gallant, and did their utmost to discharge their duties, despite many things beyond human control. The fact of our ships moving freely round the enemy's and suffering no damage must be attributed to Heavenly assistance."

Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of Marine, sent the following congratulatory messages in reply:—

"Delighted at success of the eighth attack on Port Arthur. Result splendid. While attributable to the Emperor's illustrious virtue, the loyal and gallant action of officers and men play a conspicuous part, Their behaviour leaves nothing to regret. I tender my congratulations to you and your officers and men. I hope the same noble discharge of duties will be continued while the present great national problem lies before us. The goal is yet distant, and you must take the best care of yourselves, so that a"* may be enabled to finish the great work expected'

PARIS, Wednesday.

A telegram from St. Petersburg to the "Journal" says: "Many corpses are being thrown up by the sea on the shores near Port Arthur. Most of them are disfigured, but it is believed that the body of Admiral Makaroff has been recovered. If this supposition is confirmed the body will be conveyed to St. Petersburg in great state."—Reuter.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday

The following telegram of yesterday's date has been received here from Port Arthur:—

"According to a statement made by a midshipman named Yagovleff who was rescued from the Petropavlovsk, the bridge on which he was standing was under water before he could make an effort to save himself. All of those who stood on the other side of the bridge, including Admiral Makaroff were injured evidently by the explosion, and perished.

"Although all was over in two minutes an amateur photographer succeeded in taking a photograph of the sinking vessel."—Reuter.

DETAILED NARRATIVE OF THE FLAGSHIP TRAGEDY.

After a careful investigation at all official sources, and a selection of the most reliable of unofficial news, the "Express" St. Petersburg correspondent is able to send a full story of the disaster of the 13st He says there is no question that there was a battle between the ships, and that the reports that the Petropavlovsk was blown up while "manœuvring" may be dismissed as baseless. The facts are that a Russian squadron led by Admiral Makaroff on his flagship, went out just before dawn in search of the Japanese fleet, which the admiral believed was in the vicinity, but not in strong force. As daylight dawned, however, they discovered a powerful Japanese fleet of nearly twenty fighting vessels and, deciding that it would be madness to attack turned and steamed for the harbour at full speed.

This was about eight o'clock in the morning. The officers were all in their cabins, with the exception of Captain Yakovloff, the Grand Duke Cyril, and his aide-de-camp, who were on the bridge. The Japanese fleet was approaching at full speed, and opened fire. There is now no doubt that some of their smaller vessels had been near the harbour entrance before dawn and laid down a number of floating mines. This was done apparently under cover of darkness and just after the Russian fleet had left the harbour.

The Petropavlovsk slowed down preparatory to entering the narrow mouth of the harbour channel when there was a tremendous explosion followed immediately by the blowing up of the boilers and the powder magazine. The huge vessel was rent from stem to stern. Huge holes were torn in her sides. The water poured in in torrents; she rolled on her side; other explosions followed and in less than a minute and a half the ship had sunk completely out of sight. Only the few men on deck—as near as can be stated, fifty—had any chance of escape. The remaining 600. imprisoned between decks, met almost instant death in various horrible forms.

Simultaneously with this disaster the Japanese launched several torpedoes, one of which struck the battleship Pobieda on the water-line. She listed heavily. but her officers, with great skill and coolness, navigated her safely within the harbour, where she was beached. Several shells fell on her decks, but it is declared that few, if any, men were killed. A number, however, were badly wounded.

At the same time the Russian destoyer Bezstrashni, which had been out with four similar vessels all night scouting, was making for the harbour, hugging the coast to the south. She had been separated from her companion ships. A flotilla of three torpedo boats detached from the Japanese fleet intercepted her, surrounded the little vessel, and poured in a heavy fire from their machine guns, and launched their torpedoes at her. She had no chance of escape, and finally sank, hit in several places below the waterline. All on board, with the exception of five men, were drowned or fell into the hands of the Japanese. It is feared that they few were picked up tby he enemy.

While these dire events were occurring, the Japanese fleet kept up a continuous fire, which was answered, but only desultorily, by the remaining Russian ships and forts. This was the cannonade which was heard by passing ships and reported at Chifu and Wei-hai-wei.

LAYING THE MINES.

The success of the deadly mines is largely due to the series of careful observations made during previous attacks, when the Japanese saw the Russian fleet leave and re-enter the harbour. They observed on several occasions that the Russian fleet constantly steered the same course, evidently avoiding their own mines. The Japanese took bearings of the course, and when the mines were laid on the morning of the 12th they placed them along it. The mine-laying was an exceedingly perilous operation, for a single hit on any boat engaged would have meant annihilation. The weather favoured the plan. It rained heavily, while the night was dark and cloudy, so that the searchlights playing over the channel failed to reveal the flotilla.

NO RISKS TO BE RUN.

Stringent orders have been sent to Admiral Alexeieff (the "Express" St. Petersburg correspondent understands) that no more Russian warships are to leave Port Arthur until the arrival of Admiral Makaroff's successor, unless there is no danger of being blown up by Japanese mines. Orders similarly stringent have also been sent that no more troops are to be sent to Port Arthur. It is an open secret that the forts would have been left to their fate some time ago had it not been for the valuable shipping lying in its harbour.

A telegram from Port Arthur says that Admiral Alexeieff has proceeded on board the battleship Sevastopol, and hoisted his flag as commander of the Pacific squadron.

GRAND DUKE CYRIL'S RECOVERY.

General Kuropatkin has sent the following telegram from Liaoyang to the Grand Duke Vladimir:—"I have just presented myself to the Grand Duke Cyril, who was preserved by the providence of God and have had a long conversation with his Imperial Highness. Your son is speedily recovering from the effects of the shock he has sustained. The few traces which he bears of burns will disappear in the course of a week. The Grand Duke is cheerful and although he received injuries to hisfeet he received me standing, and is able to walk without assistance. In a few days the Grand Duke, will have recovered from these injuries as well."

PORT ARTHUR AGAIN BOMBARDED.

TWO JAPANESE SHIPS REPORTED DAMAGED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday.

A telegram from Admiral Alexeieff to the Tsar states that, from a quarter-past nine to midday yesterday the Japanese fleet numbering fourteen fighting vessels, in two divisions, bombarded the fortress and the town alternately, from the Liao-ti-shan promontory, firing one hundred and eighty-five projectiles.

The Russian squadron, including the Pobieda replied from its anchorage by a plunging fire. The batteries also took part in the Russian engagement.

The losses on land were seven Chinese killed and five soldiers and three Chinese wounded. The Russian warships suffered neither damage nor loss.

RUSSIAN RAID INTO KOREA.

The "Times" Tokio correspondent says:—A small force of Russians has again made an incursion into the north-east of Korea. Thirty Cossacks have reached Kil-ju and are threatening Song-ching whence the Japanese regiments have withdrawn This movement is not regarded as important inJapan

The Russians have strongly fortified Kid-Lien-Cheng and Tiger Hill, a rocky promontory jutting out into the Yalu. The Japanese forces and batteries are screened by the hills between Wi-ju and the river.

The Russian General Staff state that all is quiet on the Yalu, and there is no change in the situation

JAPAN'S INCREASING PROSPERITY.

The import trade for Japan for March, 1904, was £9,621.000 being an increase of £999,000 on the corresponding period for last year while the export trade for the same month was £7,173.00s being an increase of £1,012 000 for March 1903 Th0 total trade for Japan last month amounted to £16,794,000, was an increase of £1,011,000 on that of March last year.

BELOW THE BELT.

It is the feeling in Vienna that the rules of the game are thought to need revision, and that the whole system of submarine mines, torpedoes, and submarine boats is felt to belong to the category of those engines of destruction the employment of which is forbidden by the laws of war. The Petropavlovsk disaster is somehow regarded as a case of "hitting below the belt" in more senses than one.—"Times" Vienna correspondent.

LADY CONSTANCE MACKENZIE'S WEDDING.

AN UNCONVENTIONAL BRIDE.

Lady Constance Mackenzie, the sister and presumptive heiress to the Countess of Cromartie was married on Tuesday (April 19th) to Sir Edward Austin Stewart Richardson, Bart., of Pitfour, Aberdeenshire, at Pitfour, Glencarse. Perthshire. Society only recently heard of her engagement to Captain Fitzgerald, a young officer in the Lancers, and the first public intimation of her marriage to Sir Edward was made by the parish minister at the church of Kilmuir on Easter Sunday. The wedding arrangements were made very quickly, and the guests were summoned by telegram.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing an officiating clergyman. The Bishop of London was asked to go north. but was unable to comply with her ladyship's request, The Rev. Dr. Morison, Dean of St. Andrews, however, officiated.

Countess Cromartie is at present in Italy and none of the family were at the wedding, although it took place within sight of Dunrobin,

The bride was attired in a princess robe costume of cream crepe de chine, and a large white felt hat, with royal blue feather and a white boa. She was given away by Davidson of Tulloch.

The chapel was not decorated, and there was no instrumental music. After the ceremony, however, the pipers struck up the clan march, and the newly-married couple drove to Tarbet House.

Lady Constance is an unconventional lady. She is now in her 23rd year, is of strong muscular build and delights in outdoor amusements, She is an excellent horsewoman, a crack shot, and a champion swimmer. Recently she travelled round the world, and paid a visit to Somaliland, going a considerable distance inland, Her costume then consisted of a soldier's grey flannel shirt worn open at the throat, and with sleeves rolled up; khaki trousers and a cowboy's hat, She rode astride and always at a canter, and did not return until she was forbidden to proceed further.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

M. ETIENNE, the recognised leader of the Colonial Party in the Chamber, writing in the "Depeche Coloniale," says that he has no hesitation in giving an unqualified approval to the results obtained by the Anglo-French negotiations. With regard to Egypt, he says that after 20 years of platonic protests which did not delay by a single day the progress of British influence on the banks of the Nile, the French now promise to accept with a good grace that which with the best will in the world, they would have been powerless to prevent. England renounces opposition to France in Morocco as the French renounce opposition to the English in Egypt. He considers the arrangement concerning the French shore in Newfoundland not less satisfactory, as France does not abandon the right to fish in the waters of the French shore, but merely the right to form establishments on land. The French obtain facilities for fishing and buying bait, and the admission that a lobster is a fish.

In connection with this subject it is interesting to note that M. Charles Lemire in the same journal, insists once more that the signature of the Anglo-French Agreement regarding Siam renders it indispensable to revise the Franco-Siamese Treaty signed in Paris in February last.

Berlin April 16.—In a semi-official article to-day the "Post" admonishes the German Press to modify the complaints which have been made on all sides regarding Germany's non-participation in the partition of Morocco. The "Post" declares that if the newspapers continue to make querulous comments on the Anglo-French "entente" they must be prepared to be referred to as "spiteful German critics."

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA.

The "Times" correspondent wrote from Paris on April 15:—

A leading article in to-day's "Figaro" by Baron Pierre de Coubertin puts in black and white an idea which in different forms has been hovering about, let us say in the clouds, for some little time past, at all events ever since the Anglo-French "rapprochement" assumed substantial proportions. I refer to what has been said here and there as to the possibility of an improvement of relations between England and Russia, to be accomplished possibly through France as an intermediary. I have mentioned it once or twice in my recent despatches and it has been touched upon in your leading columns.

The questions that at once arise in connection with what most people would regard as being in principle a consummation devoutly to be wished are whether the plan is feasible at all, and whether England's obligations towards Japan would permit the necessary "pourparlers" to be entered upon before the war is over. These are questions, however, which can be answered only by the two parties directly concerned but it is of interest to find in so well-informed a newspaper as the Paris "Figaro" confirmation of the fact recently mentioned in my own correspondent—namely, that in influential French political circles an Anglo-Russian 'rapprochement' would be particularly welcome. It is indeed probable that throughout France such a change in the international diplomatic situation would be hailed with intense satisfaction.

The "Figaro" alludes to the possibility henceforth assured for the Government of the French Republic to work on behalf of a rapprochement between England and Russia. The task had hitherto appeared beyond attainment, not because it did not correspond to the secret desires entertained for a long time past both in London and St. Petersburg, to the feeling of real security, and to the concern for well-understood interests Years have passed away since Cecil Rhodes, during a short call at the Quai d'Orsay drew the attention of the FrenchMinister for Foreign Affairs to this sure means of placing the peace of the world on a firm basis and of replacing France in the front rank of nations. What the eagle eye of this adventurer of genius perceived is now becoming clear to the most competent politicians. It will soon be grasped by public opinion. The writer proceeds to say that there are certainly difficulties and obstacles. He points out that only a few years ago the mere notion that England would abandon her traditional insularism and would dispose of her difficulties with France by an amicable settlement would have been treated as Utopian. It may be remarked, he suggests, that the moment is scarcely propitious for an Anglo-Franco-Russian entente, but he himself argues differently. He says that the war in the Far East has placed the belligerents, as well as their allies, in presence of crude realities calculated to engender, not discouragement or lassitude, but reflection and sagacity. It was thought at one moment in Europe that there had broken out in the Far East one of those decisive and fatal struggles to which the generations most devoted to peace are doomed by the irony of fate. But already the aspect of the conflict is less alarming (l'aspect du conflit s'attenue), but its difficulties on the contrary, are increasing and multiplying. England experiences similar impressions in her expedition against Thibet. While soldiers, stirred by the flourish of trumpets, feel themselves full of patriotic enthusiasm, thinking Governments may repent for not having sufficiently negotiated. In any case, England and Russia appreciate each other, and esteem each other more now than they did a year ago.

The 'Figaro" considers that it would be a worthy task to establish a durable peace in Asia based on an Anglo-Russian agreement. "No," exclaims the writer, "the conclusion of an Anglo-Franco-Russian alliance is not beyond human effort. It remains the most powerful and salutary arrangement that could be realised; and under the tragic rock of the Matoppo Mountains the shade of Cecil Rhodes is, no doubt, still thinking of it.'

The "Times" prints the following from one of its "Russian correspondents."

Moscow, April 10.—The Anglo-French Agreement has been accorded here generally a reception which may truthfully be described as a welcome. If there is criticism of individual paragraphs, there is almost an entire absence of criticism of the Agreement as a whole, while the spirit in which the negotiations between London and Paris have been conducted is spoken of as exemplary. The outcome, thinks the "Russ," is a valuable object-lesson in the efficacy of diplomatic weapons when the negotiating parties approach their task sincerely bent on discovering a mutually satisfactory solution. The Agreement has for many Russians a peculiar significance, which it is hoped may yet prove a practical one. Where England and France have passed, it is thought England and Russia may follow. Not a few Russians venture to hope that at no very distant date a sincere effort will be made to settle in an amicable manner knotty questions of foreign policy between England and Russia herself. It is certainly thought here by many whose opinion is particularly worth having at such a juncture that the Anglo-French Agreement is very much more calculated to hasten such a consummation than to retard it. A well-known Russian politician, in the course of a private conversation, said: "We gladly accept France's loyalty to her principles as exhibited in the spirit and stipulations of her Agreement with Great Britain as a further practical profession of her loyalty to her Russian ally," adding: "Let us hope we are now on the right track. Let us hope that with this Agreement before us an Anglo-Russian round-table conference is appreciably nearer."

St. Petersburg, April 16 (Reuter).—The majority of the Russian newspapers continue to urge in increasingly warm terms the desirability of an Anglo-Russian rapprochement, The idea is also looked upon with considerable favour in Russian deplomatic circles.

The 'Russ' expresses the hope that Russia will come to an arrangement with Great Britain, as this would certainly assist Russia in acquiring a new ally in her economic struggle with Germany. "Moreover," says the 'Russ," 'a rapprochement between Great Britain, France, and Russia, would remove Germany still further from the friendly concert of the Powers, notwithstanding the existence of the Triple Alliance.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" reports (April 14):—It is stated on good authority that the recent Austro-Italian negotiations which culminated in the meeting between Count Goluchowski and Signor Tittoni at Abbazia resulted in an exchange of formal assurances that neither country will undertake any action in the Balkans without previously informing the other.

This agreement appears to supplement the Austro-Italian understanding with regard to Albania concluded in 1899 between Count Goluchowski and the Marquis Visconti Venosta, and since repeatedly confirmed. The present exchange of assurances doubtless is intended to allay Italian fears as to an Austro-Hungarian occupation of Novi Bazar.

THE BALKAN STATES.

Constantinople, April 16 (Reuter).—General De Giorgis, who was yesterday received in farewell audience by the Sultan, left for Salonica to-day, accompanied by his Italian Staff officer.

Sofia, April 17.—It is stated that in the course of the audience which M. Natchovitch had of the Sultan on Friday last his Majesty gave assurances that he would extend the reform scheme to the vilayet of Adrianople as a mark of his good will towards the Bulgarians. This has given much satisfaction in Bulgarian Government circles.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, April 19.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut C S H. Viscount Castlereagh, M V O. to be Captain, vice the Hon R F Molyneux, resigned Second Lieut R G H Howard-Vyse to be lieutenant, vice C H S, Viscount Castlereagh, M V O.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars—Lieut C L Rome to adjutant, vice P D Fitz Gerald, D S O, who has vacated that appointment Supernumerary Lieut. G T Williams to be lieutenant, vice C L Rome.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned captains are seconded:—H D Foulkes, for service with the Somaliland Field Force D D Arderne, for service with the Militia Field Artillery; Supernumerary Capt W Strong to be captains vice D D Arderne.

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned captains are seconded:—C R Kelley, for service with the Somaliland Field force; H B Mayne, for service as an adjutant of Militia Artillery; Lieut Harold Wadlow to be adjutant, vice Major C B Simonds, who vacated that appointment on promotion.

FOOT GUARDS.

Scots Guards—Capt H C Lowther D S C to be Major, vice B F S Baden-Powell. retired; Capt W F Lascelles to be Major, vice Brevet Col W P Pulteney, D S O promoted.

Irish Guards—Second Lieut R C Bock is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—Second Lieut A B Rombulow-Pearse to be lieutenant, vice E H C P Bellingham resigned.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Sergt-Major T H Johnson to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieut T Batchelor, appointed a recruiting Staff officer.

The King's (Liverpool Regt)—Capt W S Bannatyne to be major, vice A W H Tripp promoted.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Second Lieut. H S Parkin is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut G W Browne is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Supernumerary Lieut J P Boyd-Carpenter to be lieutenant, vice G W Browne.

The Cheshire Regt—Second Lieut M T Cramer-Roberts is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Gentleman Cadet N M Wilson, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, Sergt-Major E A Parker to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant vice Honorary Capt J E F Barr, placed on retired pay.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt T G MacLaren to be major, vice M G Wilkinson, promoted lieutenant-colonel, half-pay. Second Lieut J E Cruickshank is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut H H Lee to be captain, to complete establishment. The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Lieut M Kerr is vice E S Girdwood, appointed adjutant instead of as notified in "Gazette" of Feb 23, 1904.

The Royal Inniskillind Fusiliers—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—T A D Best, adjutant, vice H P Hancox, promoted: C Ridings, vice T A D Best, appointed adjutant.

The Worcestershire Regt—Lieut W B Gibbs to be captain, vice A J Fisher, seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept, second Lieut E L D Brownell to be lieutenant, vice A J Fisher, seconded. Second Lieut C T Sale is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The East Lancashire Reg—Second Lieut P O E D'Esterre to be lieutenant, vice E H R Thackwell, resigned.

The East Surry Regt.—Lieut F E Blackwood is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Border Regt—Capt G Browne to be major, vice D J Gelsh, deceased. Second Lieut H D MacCall is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Sussex Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—C A M Paske, B S Lockhart, E J E Hawkins.

The South Staffordshire Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—A A Croft, G G Leslie-Smith.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt)—The undermentioned second lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—W K P Wilson, P H Martin, G M Ayscough.

The Welsh Regt—Second Lieut A H Hobbs to be lieutenant, vice W R Coningham, transferred to the Indian Army, Second Lieut, S Williams is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—The undermentioned second lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—H A Hill, I R Monteath, H Mullaly, A E B Byrch.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—The undermentioned second lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—P d'A Banks C F M Birch

The York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut B H Alderson is seconded for service with the Indian Army. Supernumerary Lieut G H Wedgwood to be lieutenant, vice B H Alderson.

The Highland Light Inf—Supernumerary Qrmr and Honorary Major D Strachan, from the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt), to be quartermaster, vice Honorary Major W Bissett, placed on retired pay.

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut L Gordon-Duff to be captain, vice M F M Meiklejohn, V C seconded.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Second Lieut F A Stokes is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Connaught Ranges—Lieu. E Yeldham to be captain vice, H R G Deacon, seconded; Supernumerary Lieut M H C De C De B Wickham to be lieutenant, vice E Yeldham.

The West India Regt—Second Lieut E E White to be lieutenant, vice B F Garratt, seconded for service with the Indian Army; Second Lieut S T Polley is seconded for service with the Indian Army

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—Caps Murray R de B James, C T Lloyd H Cracroft, C E H Wintle, Lieuts, H. S. N. Wright C R Lloyd, Capt H A Douglas Capt K Macdonald, D S O, resigns his commission.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Capt G Dansey-Browning is seconded for service with Egyptian Army.

STAFF.

Major-Gen W H Mackinnon, C V O. C B, to be director of Auxilliary Forces at Headquarters, vice Major-Gen Sir A E Turner, K C B; Major and Brevet Lieut-Col D Henderson, D S O, princess Louises (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be a deputy-assistant quartermaster-General, First Army Corps, vice Brevet Col. A Hamilton-Gordon, R A, appointed an assistant quartermaster-general at Headquarters. The undermentioned temporary appointments are made to the Staff at Headquarters:—To be Staff captains.—Capt. V G W Kell. the South Staffordshire Regt; Capt H H Dowding, the Essex Regt. The undermentioned officers are confirmed in their appointments in South Africa:—Capt G F Walton, Army Service Corps, assistant director of supplies; Major C S Dodgson, Army Service Corps, assistant director of transport. The undermentioned appointment is made to the staff of the Somaliland Field Force:—Lieut A W H M Moens, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), to be a special service officer.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

Lieut-Col M G Wilkinson, from half-pay, to be commandant of the School in South Africa.

INDIAN ARMY.

The transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Col J P C Neville, is dated Dec 10, 1903, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Dec 11, 1903.

HALF-PAY.

Major M G Wilkinson, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be lieutenant-colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen Sir A E Turner, K C B, inspector-general of Auxiliary Forces, is placed on retired pay; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col E Cooke, half-pay, retires on retired pay; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col C J Spottiswoode, half-pay, retires on retired pay; Capt D D Arderne, Royal Field Art, is granted the temporary rank of major while employed with Militia Field Art; Lieut J A Mackay, on having relinquished his commission, is granted the honorary rank of lieutenant in the Army.

Admiralty, 19th April, 1904.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Robert Mayes Pope to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th April, 1904.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Frederick Coxwell Cross has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 25th March, 1602.

Admiralty. 21st April, 1904.

Sub-Lieutenant George Francis Cholmley has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, for special service with Submarine Boats. Dated 31st March. 1904.

The undermentioned Assistant Paymaster have been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet, viz:—Thomas Hayes Charles Frederick Withell Edgar Bocquet Swan Hugin William Maclean Walter Edward Wallis.

War Office 22nd April, 1904.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment) Major-General Edmund Leach C B to be Colonel vice Lieutenant-General and Honorary General Sir Fowler Burton K C B deceased Dated 3rd April 1904.

War Office, Pall Mall 22nd April, 1904.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays). Captain Laurie C F Oppenheim is seconded whilst specially employed at Head Quaters, Dated 21st March, 1904.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards. Second Lieutenant H E E Pankhurst is seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 14th March 1904.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Lieutenant Walter T Willcox to be Adjutant vice Captain and Brevet Major R C Browne-Clayton, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 12th September, 1903.

The restoration to the Establishment of Supernumerary Lieutenant Walter T Willcox as notified in the "Gazette" of 11th December 1903 is cancelled.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers Lieutenant Cecil Fane D S O is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 2nd April 1904.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN SOUTH AFRICA),

Unattached, The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of 24th December 1901:—

Second Lieutenant A. Hedley-Garland resigns his Commission, and is granted the honorary rank of Second Lieutenant in the Army, with permission to wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 1st December, 1901.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant (District Officer) Owen Rooney is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st April, 1904.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Claude M. Haggard is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health. Dated 11th April, 1904.

Major Cyril C. Sankey retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd April, 1904.

Supernumerary Captain Neil F. Gordon to be Captain, vice G. R. V. Kinsman. Dated 8th April, 1904.

Captain Gerald R. V. Kinsman, to be Adjutant, vice Captain N. F. Gordon, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 8th April, 1904.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Brevet Colonel Robert A. Rigg, on completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay. Dated 19th April, 1904.

LINE BATTALIONS.

"The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment,' Lieutenant Thomas C. R. Higgins is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 2nd April, 1904.

Supernumerary Lieutenant George E Weatherhead to be Lieutenant, vice T C R Higgins. Dated 2nd April, 1904.

"The Northumber Fuzilier," Lieutenant Hugh F Blair resigns his Commission, Dated 23rd April, 1904.

"The Royal Fuziliers (City of London Regiment.)" Lieutenant Arthur P Birchall to be Adjutant, vice Captain R C Batt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 25 March. 1904.

Lieutenant Frederick A Forster is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 2nd April, 1904.

"The King's (Liverpool) Regiment)," Lieutenant Frank E Feneran is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Department, Dated 6th April 1904.

Supernumeray Lieutenant Guy M. Dean to be Lieutenant, vice F E Feneran. Dated 6th April, 1904.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Captain Douglas C. Falchnie is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Department. Dated 6th April, 1904.

Supernumerary Captain Betram de W. Weldon to be Captain, vice D. C. Faichnie, Dated 6th April, 1904.

The Cheshire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward R C Graham, C. B., on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on half-pay. Dated 21st April, 1904.

Major William C. Nevile, D. S. O., to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel E R C Graham C B Dated 21st April, 1904.

Captain and Brevet Major Harry F. Kellie to. be Major, vice W. C. Nevile, D. S. O. Dated 21st April 1904.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant Francis H. Nangle is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 2nd April, 1904.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Gentleman Cadet Percy Edward Wylie, from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 23rd April, 1904.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Charles Edward Granville Vernon, from 5th Battalion, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 23rd April, 1904.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant A W Clifford to be Lieutenant, vice P S Vassall, seconded. Dated 27th February, 1904.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) Captain Louis R Acworth is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Department. Dated 6th April 1904.

The Border Regiment Lieutenant Percy P W Fendall is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 2nd April 1904.

The Royal Sussex Regiment Lieutenant Henry G Montgomerie resigns his Commission, Dated 2nd April 1904.

The Hampshire Regiment Captain Benjamin H Boucher D S O retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd April 1904.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Herbert C. Laverton is antedated to 29th October, 1903, vice Lord G Stewart-Murray, seconded.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Frank M B Robertson bears date 8th December 1903, vice C E Stewart seconded, instead of as notified in "Gazette" of 16th February, 1904.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—

C A de G Dalglish to 29th October, 1903, vice H C Laverton, promoted,

P A Duff to 21st November, 1903, vice W Stewart resigned,

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant C R B Henderson bears date 8th December 1903, vice F M B Robertson, promoted, instead of as notified in "Gazette" of 16th February, 1904.

The Essex Regiment. Captain William M C Vandeleur is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 1st April, 1904.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Captain George Loch is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 17th March. 1904.

The restoration to the Establishment of Supernumerary Captain Robert R. Bowlby is antidated to 17th March, 1904, vice G Loch.

Brevet Major Guy C Knight, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Francis C L Logan, promoted into The Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 19th March, 1904.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Captain Wilfred J Long is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 14th March 1904.

Supernumery Captain Leopold C D Jenner to be Captain, vice W J Long. Dated 14th March, 1904.

Lieutenant Cyril A Blacklock resigns his Commission. Dated 23rd April, 1904.

The Gordon Highlanders, Captain Gordon R Macnab is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 17th March, 1904.

The Royal Garrison Regiment, Major Hugh J C Gibsone retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd April, 1904.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The undermentioned Lieutenants, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenants. Dated 5th April. 1904:—R M Ranking, M B F H Noke M B.

Lieutenant G W G Hughes is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 7th April, 1904.

Lieutenant G W Smith, M B resigns his Commission. Dated 23rd April 1904.

STAFF.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J P Du Cane, Royal Artillery, to be Brigade-Major Royal Artillery 1st Army Corps vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N D Findlay Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 15th April 1904.

Captain F L Gallaway Royal Artillery from an Assistant Inspector, Army Ordnance Department, to be a Staff Captain at Head Quarters vice Captain L R Kenyon Royal Artillery whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st April 1904.

Captain R J T Hildyard, The Queens Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), to be Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Sir H J T Hildyard KCB commanding the Forces in South Africa. Dated 19th March, 1904

Lieutenant K G Buchanan, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General the Honourable R A J Talbot, C B, Governor of Victoria. Dated 5th April, 1904.

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made at Head-Quarters:—

Major E M Perceval, D S O, a Chief Instructor, Royal Military Academy, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General. Dated 25th March. 1904.

Captain and Brevet Major J Campbell, D S O, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Staff Captain. Dated 28th March 1904.

Captain the Honourable G H Morris, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own). from Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Belfast District, to be a Staff Captain. Dated 1st April, 1904.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Major J H V Crowe, Royal Artillery, to be a Chief Instructor (temporarily), vice Major E M Perceval. D S O Royal Artillery. Dated 13th April, 1904.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL.

Quartermaster and Honorary Major J S Dyke from the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), to be Quartermaster and Adjutant, vice Quartermaster and Honorary Major E C Thomas, placed on retired pay. Dated 16th April, 1904.

ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

The undermentioned Officers to be 1st and 2nd Military Assistants to the Chief Superintendent, which titles are substituted for those of Secretary and Assistant Secretary, respectively, Dated 8th April, 1904:—

Major H H Rich, Royal Artillery.

Captain J G M Watson Royal Art

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

Sir Howard Melliss K C S I Dated 2nd April, 1904.

Francis Richard Begbie. Dated 2nd April, 1904.

Frederick William Vans Leckie. Dated 4th April, 1904.

William Alexander Wetherall. Dated 8th April 1904.

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Frank White Stewart M A to be Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class. Dated 6th May, 1902 but not to count towards promotion, pay and precedence before 21st April, 1903 and not to carry back allowances.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed. Ordnance Officers, Fourth Class, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 6th April 1904:—

Captain L R Acworth, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

Captain D C Faichnie, The Leicestershire Regiment

Lieutenant F E Feneran The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—

Henry C L Holden Superintendent. Royal Gun Factory, Dated 25th March 1904.

Alexander B Purvis Royal Garrison Artillery Dated 11th April, 1904

MEMORANDA.

Colonel W E Franklyn, C B, Director of Personal Services at Head-Quarters to be a Major-General in the Army. Dated 1st April, 1904.

Colonel the Honourable Walter J Stewart, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd April, 1904.

IMPROVEMENT OF COTTON.

THE PRODUCTION IN INDIA.

AT the rooms of the West India Committee Seething Lane, on Tuesday, April 19, Sir George Watt, reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, delivered a lecture on "Cotton Improvement." Sir Hubert E, H. Jermingham presided and among those present were Sir Alfred Moloney, Governor of Trinidad, Lady Moloney, Sir Nevile and Lady Lubbock, Sir H. K. Davson, Sir Charles Bruce, Sir Fredrick Young, Sir Francis Fleming, Sir George Birdwood, and Mr. A. E. Aspinall, secretary.

Sir George Watt briefly sketched the history of cotton, and of the Indian agricultural and manufacturing interests in the fibre. He stated that the Government of India had tried improvement of cotton by acclimatisation of the triumphs of other countries for nearly a century. But the practical results of a century of acclimatisation had been remarkably little. On three different occasions experiment on a large scale were conducted but, if anything, the quality of the Indian staple fell back rather than improved. On many occasions he had upheld the opinion that by far the most rational and hopeful course would be to attempt improvement by natural selection in direct adaptation to local climatic and soil conditions, For this purpose the indigenous or long acclimatised plants should be used preferably to resnly imported stock. The poverty, however, of the Indian cultivators threw on the Government the entire responsibility of the requisite experiments, which, to be a success, would have to be simultaneously performed in each important cotton growing centre, and conducted by trained experts. One of the foremost contentions which he desired to urge was the necessity for more accurate study of the cultivated and wild species of the Gossypium. We should not only be able to identify every form of cotton met with, but be in a position to say whether cottons proposed to be experimented upon in this or that country stood a reasonable chance of success. At present a gross ignorance of the most ordinary particulars regarding the botany and history of the cottons prevailed' This state of affairs could not be remedied by herbarium work. A survey of the cotton area of the world would have to be personally conducted by one or two experts, followed by searching practical experiments, before we could be in a position to say that we knew anything of value regarding the cottons of the world, it seemed, however, fairly certain that Gossypium barbadense proper, the Sea Island cotton if it were not an indigenous species of the West Indies, was at least a cultivated plant that so far as we knew, came into existence there. It was the plant before all others, therefore, that should receive the attention of the West Indian planters.

THE AFFAIRS OF HENRY GAZE AND SONS, LIMITED.

The public inquiry into the affairs of Henry Gaze and Sons, Ltd., the well-known tourist agents and hotel contractors, was commenced on Monday (April 18) at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Hood.

The company was formed in June 1897, with a nominal capital of £100,000 divided equally into ordinary and six per cent. preference shares, to acquire the business and property of a company of the same name incorporated in December, 1894. The winding-up order was made last August, and accounts were filed under the liquidation showing assets £21,019, absorbed by the claims of the first debenture holders amounting to £25000.The are also secured debentures, £10,000; third debentures, £22,500; unsecured debts of £93,498; a deficiency of £110,479 in assets to meet the company's liabilities; and a total deficiency of £181,279 to the shareholders. The company's trading was carried on at a heavy loss throughout, the total amount up to October 31, 1902, being returned at £94,304.

The witnesses summoned to give evidence were Messrs A H Gaze, S Stamford Parry, P G C Burnand C F Torrey, Samuel Hunter, and C W N Rolfe. Mr H Brougham, official receiver, attended for the Board of Trade Officers to conduct the examination, and stated at the outset that he understood that Mr. Gaze was at present in Australia.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MAY 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect Via. Turkey perfect, Via Suez perfect,

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect, via Amoor prefert.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon. St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne—Pinheros, interrupted (4-2-03).

Cable Dominique—Martinique, and St, Lucia—Martiniq ue interrupted,

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrms are accepted at sender's risk, and Code addresses should not be used, (4-8-03).

Cables between Vladivostok and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams, (18-2-04).

The Vladivostok Route being temporarily closed.

Telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond, should bear in the preamble the indication via Kiachto the charges are the same as by the Vladivostok route, (25-2-04).

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th May, 1904.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	9	0 p.m.	10	54
Teheran	5	12	37 p.m.	—	21
Suez	8	1	15 p.m.	—	27

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 8th May, 1904.

—	Maximum time.		Minimum time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	1	0	19
" Karachi	0	11	0	5
" Madras	0	18	0	13

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

TRADERS TWO.

We have been hearing a good deal recently about Lord Masham and his wonderful inventions by which he has won practically refined gold from refuse. But a disappointing story comes from another quarter, showing that Lord Masham's enterprise and skill are not generally shared by his countrymen. An English company, after spending £35,000 capital in the attempt to profitably utilise the carcases of whales, has given up the attempt in despair. There comes along an American firm which establishes a plant at Balena, Newfoundland, and meets with complete success. This syndicate has £200,000 invested in the business, and employs over 1,000 men. Every particle of the whale is used, pretty much in the same manner in which the Meat Trust utilise the bullock. Your leviathan of the deep is boiled and baked and ground and refined and dissolved until not a square inch of him fails to become oil, stearin, "bone-meat," chemical manure, or some other product of service in agriculture or manufacture. In this case it is the Americans who have furnished the Lord Mashams.

TROPICAL LONDON.

There is another sort of enterprise of which probably not one man in a million dreams. Whoever thinks of London—London proper—as possessing market gardens, glass houses, flower gardens, and all the recources whence Covent-garden and Regent-street may draw their supplies? There is one man who makes a fortune by anticipating Nature. Just now he has something like seventeen acres of radishes under glass. They are not in season in the ordinary sense, hence he gets a profit of 300 per cent. by having them ready now that they are not ordinarily availiable. The other day it was mint that he was selling—at a shilling a bunch, if it please you. A little earlier it was lilies, at any price from one to four shillings a bunch. The season proper comes for vegetables and flowers; this man has done with them then; he turns to something else which he will have ready for market a couple of months before the article grown in the open air will be ready. Thus, when you give threepence or fourpence a bunch for radishes to-day you are eating London-grown material; that costly sprig of mint which has been saucing your lamb is London grown. Now, that is enterprise. Can Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow; show a record equal to that of this acute Londoner?

A PLAGIARISM.

That idea of embalming men and women by enclosing their bodies in slabs of transparent glass is gruesome and unpleasant enough to be original, but it is not. The idea is plagiarised. It originated with Nature herself. Who forgets that the last of the mammoths was found frozen in a block of pure clear ice, standing erect as he had died thousands of years earlier? That is where the idea comes from and it may be remembered that the New Zealanders borrowed it last year when they sent to us the first of their season's lambs frozen whole with his wool on, in a great cube of ice. But if only the preservation of the human body be desired no such elaborate methods need be employed. Certain soils mummify a body. In the cemetery at Guanajuta is what they call the mummy corridor. If you wish to avoid drowsiness take a peep at a photograph which Mrs. Alec Tweedie has of it in her book on Mexico. The chamber of horrors at Tussaud's is a child's playroom by comparison. There they stand, actually stand the dead of ages long gone; horrible awful mummies leaning against the walls of the corridor perfectly preserved—the finest nightmare factory in all the world.

A SCIENTIFIC MYSTERY.

A trial now in progress directs attention to the manipulation of gold. Everybody knows that a sovereign contains an alloy, but it is not common knowledge that that alloy forms but a five-hundredth part of the bulk of the coin and yet is sufficient to exactly double the strength of the piece. Why or how this is exactly is not obvious. That the introduction of a fragment of zirconium effects a rearrangement of the molecules of the gold is manifest, but how? They say at the Bank of England that they have never seen a counterfeit sovereign. Alloys can be easily enough produced by pressure, without any melting, and the pressure applied to the filings will produce the desired result, but apparently the man is not born who can substitute anything for gold to make a passable copy of a sovereign.

THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE.

The suggestion that inasmuch as the King is immune from blame for any ill he may perpetrate he should not be commended for any meritorious act he may perform is a quite supererogative one. The man in the street will praise his King with all his might, if so it pleases him, let the papers say what they may. But the point raised is an interesting one. The position of the sovereign of the British Empire is an anomalous one in many respects. He can disband the army and navy, and play havoc with other important branches of the public services. He can declare war or make peace. But there are always safeguards which make these possibilities the merest pretences. The declaring of war is a useless procedure if you have not the money with which to carry it on. And, of course, Parliament is solely responsible for the finding of war's sinews. The strangest part of the King's position is that great as his power seems on paper to be, he must, so the constitutional law authorities hold, sign his own death warrant if the Parliament sends it up to him.

BUDGET DAY.

Always one of the great occasions of the year, Budget Day this time possessed particular interest from the unusual circumstances in which it was presented. The change of Chancellors during the financial year is not so important a matter as may be by some supposed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has, of course, to tell the story of the national expenditure and receipts; and has to determine the financial policy of the ensuing year but the actual work of preparing data for the Budget is the work of other hands than his the work, in fact, of the Treasury staff under the guidance of their able head the Permanent Secretary. But were everything done for him, every idea supplied, and his whole speech written out for him, the occasion of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's first Budget would still remain unique. It is the first time that the annual financial statement of the nation's affairs has been presented by a member whose father is also a member of Parliament and present in the Commons to hear it.

THEN AND NOW.

Mr. Chamberlain's return, of course, lends immensely to the piquancy of the occasion. Should his plan carry at the next general election, the next Budget after the event would be a vastly different one from that which the House received on Tuesday. Instead of corn and sugar, and coal and income-tax—the items which seem to have been most narrowly watched—there would be hundreds of items to consider. The Budget for two and sixty years ago provided for the remission of taxation on 750 different articles; while a further 450 remained with their duties unaffected. But perhaps we should attain that happy day which Gladstone and Disraeli both foresaw when the income-tax would be entirely removed. Disraeli regarded this as a tax which no Minister could manage and "no people could long endure." Gladstone, while he viewed it as a fiscal reserve which should keep us in the forefront of the nations of the world, thought that the nation was very patient in so long bearing the burden.

OMNISCIENCE.

We all know that Lord Randolph never could understand "those——dots," which the Treasury clerks assured him were decimals. Mr. Austen Chamberlain knows too much of figures to have been puzzled by anything that his assistants will have to put before him. It would be interesting to know if his proposals have caused grief and pain to his staff. Some of Mr. Gladstone's used to do so. It was said that "he proposes to put a stamp on contract notes with an eager earnestness, as if the destiny of Europe depended upon its enactment. He cannot let anything alone." "Sir" said an old distributor of stamps in Westmortland, "my head sir is worn out. I must resign. The Chancellor, sir, is imposing of things that I can't understand."

A ROAD CENSOR?

You fine a man for allowing his chimney to go so long unswept that it catches fire; you have the same treatment for the man who obstructs the road with his barrow, the path with his wares. We need a censor to look after the man who sends out heavy loads in vehicles too rotten to carry them. Last week the tram service in one of the main arteries of London was impeded for an hour because the rotten wheel of a coal-cart had collapsed. This week half a house of furniture lay for hours strewn about another road, because of a similar accident to a pantechnicon van. An impeded road in London means scores of pounds' loss to trade. A policeman or some other of the many officials of the local authorities might very well fill in an idle hour by keeping an eye upon obviously unsound conveyances which are likely to break down just where traffic is thickest.

SCRATCH-A-BACK.

We want a revival [illegible] Sydney Smith spirit. His love of animals it is true led him into ludicrous mistakes at times, as when, having given his pigs fermented grains, he found them all drunk and "grunting 'God Save the [illegible]' about the styve"; and when he allowed one of the quadrupeds to swallow a mighty dose of pill-boxes and all. But what a noble idea was [illegible] scratcher. He had a theory [illegible] lights to scratch its back [illegible] scratcher, a sharp edged pole [illegible] and low post adapted to every height from a horse to a lamb. "Before all his [illegible] after the erection of the scratcher he never sustained any damage, and the only question was which was the more pleased with the invention, he or the animals as they titillated their hides.

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON APRIL 22

HOME.

ART.—The New Gallery Exhibition contains five new works by Mr. G. F. Watts.—The sale of the Seale-Hayne pictures realized £10,495. An example of Giovanni Bellini brought 1,120 guineas, and one of Leonardo da Vinci 1,020 guineas.

Court.—The King and Queen returned to London on Tuesday from Denmark.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in Vienna on the 19th.

East Africa.—A report on the prospect of cotton-growing in the East Africa Protectorate is issued.

Ecclesiastical.—The Bishop of London in opening his diocesan conference on the 20th, spoke on the education question, ritual disorders, and the doctrine of the virgin birth of Christ.

Ireland.—The annual meetings of the Irish Unionist Alliance and the Land Owners' Convention were held last week in Dublin, Sir T. Butler presiding.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has rejected the appeal of the Chelsea Waterworks Company against a decision of the Arbitration Court in connexion with the purchase of the undertaking.—Messrs. Lawrence and Thacker, contractors, have been awarded £250 damages against the Wandsworth Borough News for libel.

Lord Roberts was thrown from his horse while hunting on the 16th, but was not injured.

Lord Wandsworth has bought and presented for the purposes of the Home for Aged Jews, a large freehold building, with 2½ acres of cultivated ground, situated near Clapham Common.

Mr. Chamberlain arrived in London on Friday and reached Birmingham on Saturday.

Naval and Military.—The destroyer Welland and gunboat Widgeon were launched last week. The Sentinel the first war vessel of the new Scout class was launched at Barrow on the 19th. An "Army Journal of the British Empire" is to be published monthly under the direction of the Chief of the General Staff.—An inquest has been held on the two officers and nine others who lost their lives in the Submarine A1. and has resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., will contest North West Manchester at the general election, with Liberal support.

Parliament.—The House of Lords reassembled on the 19th, and gave consent to the use of Indian revenues for the Tibet expedition.—The House of Commons further debated the Army Estimates on the 14th and Mr. Arnold-Forster stated that the army corps system was to be discontinued. On the 15th the Weights and Measures Bill was read a second time, as was a Bill to compensate the owners of animals condemned after slaughter and destroyed on account of tuberculosis. On the 18th, Irish education was discussed. Mr. A. Chamberlain, on the 19th, brought in the Budget, which raises the income-tax from 11d. to 1s, and the tea duty from 6d to 8d. per lb., besides increasing the import duties on stripped tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. On the 20th Mr. Akers Douglas introduced the Licensing Bill which provides that compensation whenever a licence is taken away on the ground of public policy shall be paid by the trade itself, and that jurisdiction shall rest only with quarter sessions. A debate followed on the Royal Commission just appointed to inquire into ritual disorders. Sir M. Hicks-Beach will be chairman of this Commission.

Primrose Day was commemorated in London on Tuesday by the customary decoration of Lord Beaconsfield's statue and by the wearing of primroses by many of his admirers.

Racquets.—The Public Schools Championship has been won by Winchester, who defeated Malvern by four games to love.

Wills.—The late Mr Aubrey Harcourt settled all his real estate including Nuneham-park, on his uncle, Sir William Harcourt, with remainder to his son Mr. L. V. Harcourt, M. P. With small exceptions the rest of the testator's property is left to Sir William Harcourt absolutely.—Mr. C. A. Swinburne has left about £45,000 to the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—Sir Richard Cartwright and two other Federal Ministers have resigned.—A fire in the business quarter of Toronto has done damage estimated at £2,000,000.

Cape Colony.—In the House of Assembly on Monday the Additional Representation Bill was read a third time by 49 votes to 43.

Somaliland.—The Mullah has escaped into Italian territory, and it is hoped he will be brought to an engagement. His transport and supplies are nearly exhausted, and he has only 900 fighting men left. The expedition against him is being given up.

Transvaal.—Seven men have been arrested near, Lydenburg on a charge of high treason.

UNITED STATES.

New States.—The House has passed a Bill raising Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahome, and Indian territory to the position of States.

The Northern Securities Case.—Mr. Harriman's petition to intervene in the Northern Securities settlement has been rejected.

The Presidential Campaign.—The New York and New Jersey State Democratic Conventions have instructed their delegates to the National Convention to support Chief Justice Parker for the Presidency.

FOREIGN.

France.—Colonel Marchand is to have 30 days' confinement for writing a letter to a newspaper, and his resignation will then be accepted. Admirals Bienaime and Ravel have been removed for "Indiscretions" during the attacks on the Minister of Marine.—M. Etienne, leader of the French Colonial party, unreservedly approves of the Agreement. —Baron Pierre de Coubertin and the "Figaro" urge the possibility of improved relations between Great Britain and Russia.

Germany.—In the debate on foreign policy last week Count von Buelow replied to a speech by Count Reventlow on the Anglo-French Agreement. —In South West Africa a severe action took place between the Germans and Hereros near Oviumbo on April 13.—Anxiety is felt as to the safety of Major von Glasenapp's force.—The Emperor, who arrived at Catania on the 20th, has abandoned his projected visit to Corfu.

Hungary.—On the Sovereign's initiative the remains of the "traitor" Francis Rakoczy the Second are to be brought back from Constantinople.

Italy.—What is believed to be the site of the monument commemorating the self-sacrifice of Curtius has been discovered in the Forum.

Morocco.—A French mission has gone to Fez to explain the objects of the Anglo-French Agreement to the Moorish Government.

Russia.—A serious explosion last week at a St. Petersburg hotel was apparently caused by an infernal machine, the owner of which was the only victim.

Spain.—King Alfonso is now visiting the Balearic Islands.

Turkey:—The new Italian commander of the Macedonian gendarmerie has reached Salonika.—Fighting is reported from various parts of European Turkey, and from Armenia.

The War.—Admiral Togo's report of last week's operations at Port Arthur states that at midnight on April 12 destroyers laid mines outside the part. At dawn a Russian destroyer, trying to enter the harbour, was caught and sunk. A Japanese fleet arrived at 8 a.m., when seven Russian ships came out and attacked. The Japanese, gradually retiring enticed the Russians 15 miles south-east of the port, when another Japanese fleet, summoned by wireless telegraphy, suddenly appeared and attacked in their turn. While the Russian vessels were trying to regain the port, a battleship of the Petropavlovsk type struck Japanese mines and sank, while another ship lost freedom of action. The Japanese fleet suffered no damage. In subsequent operations the new forts at Liau-tie shan were finally silenced—Our Special Correspondent sends an account of the engagement, which is generally in accord with Admiral Togo's.—Our Tokio Correspondent says that the Japanese squadron consisted of six battleships, two first class cruisers, and four second-class cruisers. The Russians had five battleships, two first-class cruisers, and one second-class cruiser.—Russian despatches mention the sinking of a destroyer, and state also that the battleship Pobieda, was struck by a mine, but regained the port.—According to a telegram received in Paris, railway communication with Port Arthur has been interrupted by the destruction of a bridge.—Our Special Correspondent on board "The Times" steamer describes some vigorous scouting operations at the mouth of the Ya-lu by a small party of Japanese seamen.—The Imperial Palace at Seoul has been destroyed by fire.—The Russians have intimated that correspondents using wireless telegraphy will be treated as spies.—It is reported from Seoul that a strong Russian force is advancing along the east coast of Korea to draw off the Japanese attack on the Ya-lu.—Our Tokio Correspondent says the Russians are apparently prepared to make a determined stand on the Ya-lu, where 50,000 men are massed.—A St. Petersburg telegram states that Vladivostok is in want of provisions.—It is officially announced that the internal conditions of Japan are unaffected by the war.—The Tsar has expressed a desire that the Baltic squadron should be ready to start on July 15.—A French correspondent says Russia is considering the question of utilizing the Black Sea squadron.—Admiral Alexeieff is said to have applied to the Tsar for leave to resign his Viceroyship in the Far East.

Obituary.—Sir H. Thompson, the surgeon; Dr. Samuel Smiles; M. Varestchagin, the artist, drowned in the Petropavlovsk; Mr. S. J. Capper; Admiral E. J. Church; Major-General Sir R. J. Hughes; Major-General R. de Bourbel; Commander Carmichael-Ferrall; Surgeon-Colonel G. C. Chesnaye; the Hon. R. D. Darrell; Mr. J. Hilton Ridley; Mr. E. Macrory, K. C.; the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry; Cardinal Celesia.—"Times."

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to prevent Mosquito bites. It is an excellent antiseptic soap, refreshing and beneficial to the skin, and a useful remedy for insect bites, itch, and other skin irritation.
Each tablet in metal box.

CALVERT'S
15% CARBOLIC POWDER
offers a safe and simple precaution against the spread of infection and disease.
Cheap to use, as it is so strong.
½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. tins.

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50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.
HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC
Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE
CHLORODYNE
THE GREAT CURE FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, COLIC, GOUT,
Freeman's Chlorodyne,
HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.
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Sold in Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
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FOR HORSES AND CATTLE
SLOUGH ENGLAND
SOLD EVERYWHERE
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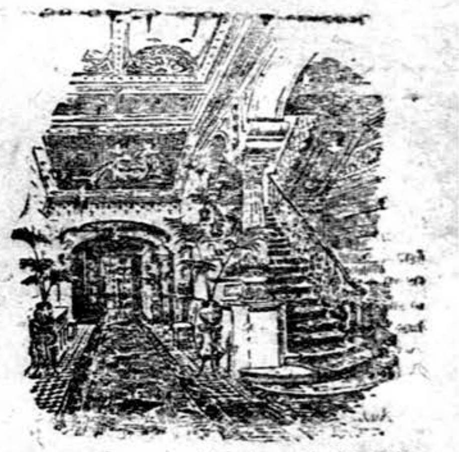

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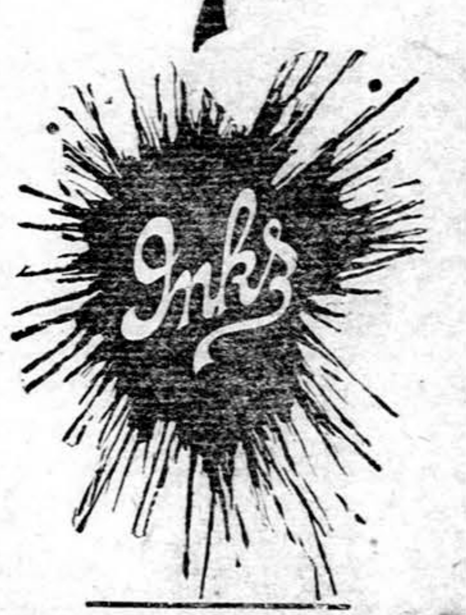

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The "LANCET" describes it as—"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."
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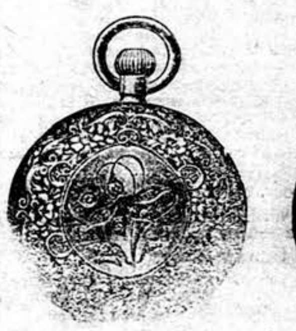
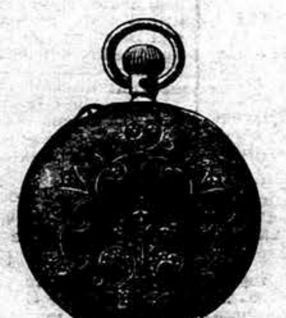
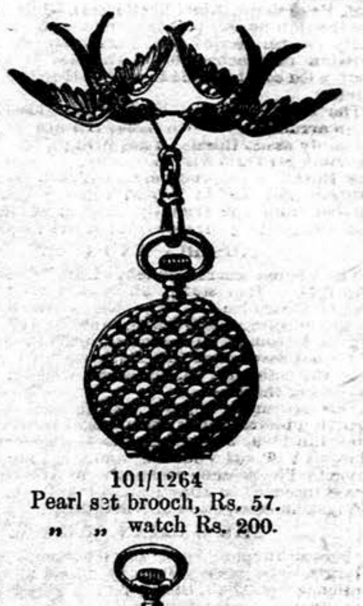
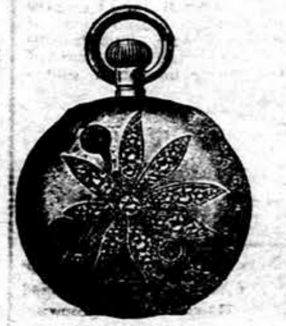
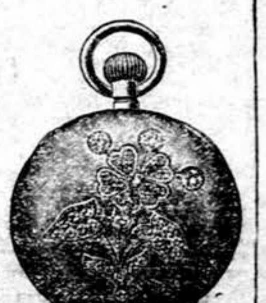
NEW DESIGNS IN LADIES' GOLD WATCHES IN JEWELLED AND ENAMELLED CASES.

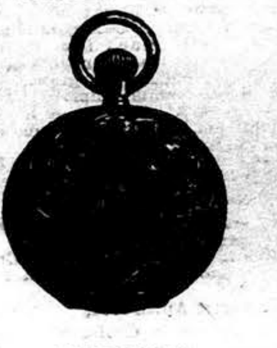

51/1178246.
Engraved case, set with diamonds.
Hunting, Rs. 150.

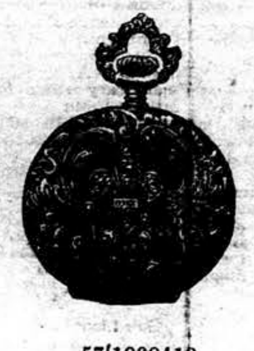

45/840636
Blue enamel, set with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 200.

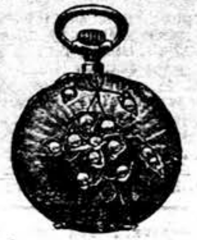

101/1264
Pearl set brooch, Rs. 57.
" " watch Rs. 200.

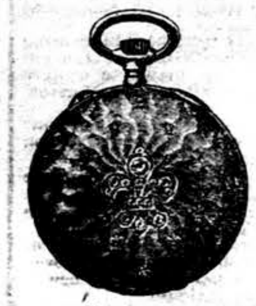

46/1307820
Polished gold, set with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 350.

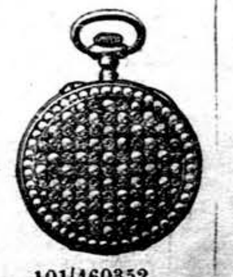

45/1307818
Polished gold, set with rubies and diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 52[illegible].


47/1307869
Engraved case, open face, Rs. 120.
Hunting, Rs. 1[illegible].


57/1008413
Enamelled red or blue, with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 165.


100/19356
Enamelled blue, red or green.
Open face, Rs. 75 to 170.


57/822213
Enamelled blue, with diamonds.
Open face, Rs. 200.


101/460352
Set with pearls and rubi[illegible]
Open face, Rs [illegible]

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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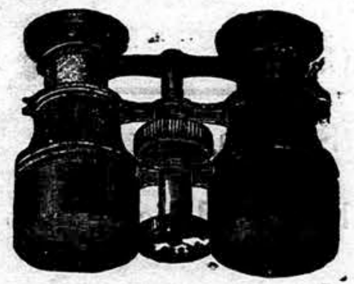

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Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

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Are all improved by the addition of

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It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

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See that you really get **BISHOP'S:**

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

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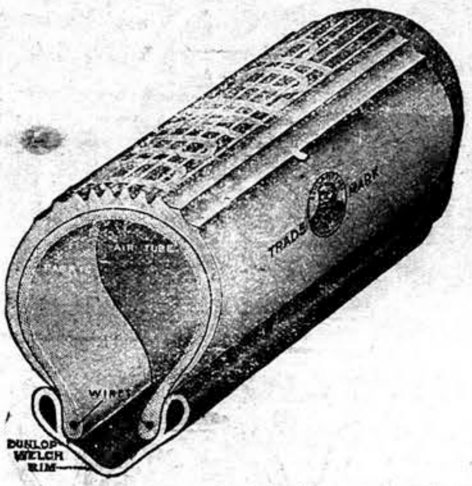

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the non-slipping pattern, being an infallible protection against inferior imitations.

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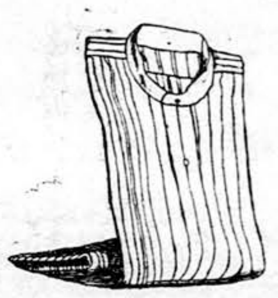

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HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
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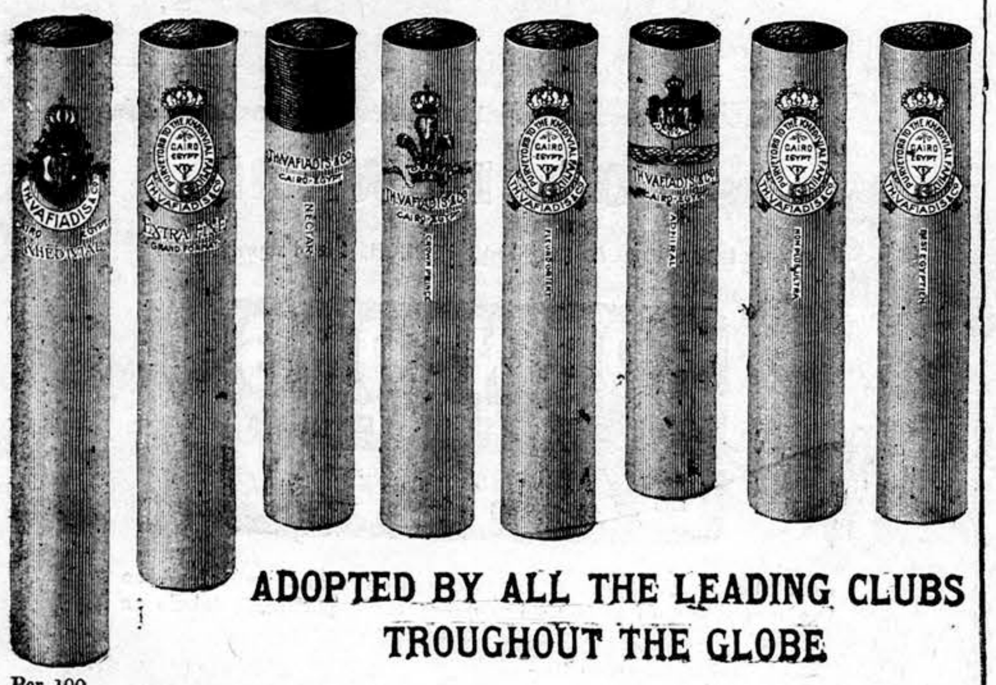

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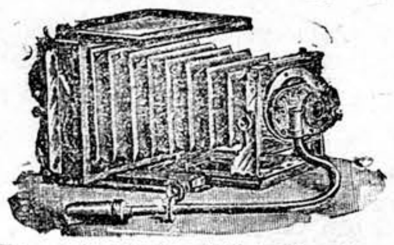

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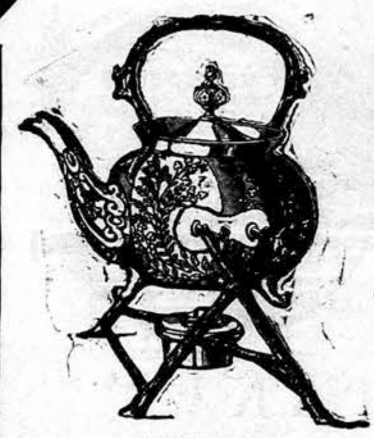
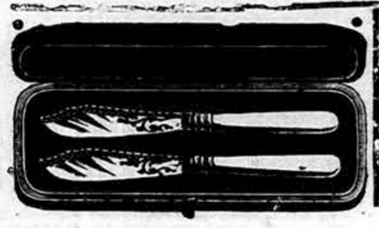
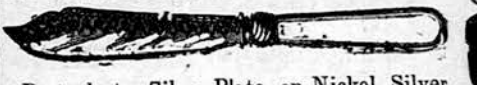


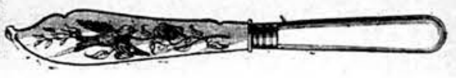
Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



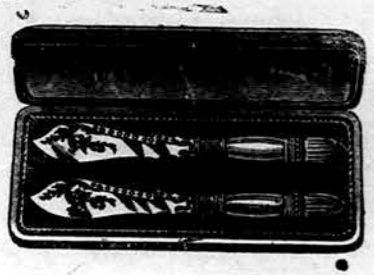
Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.



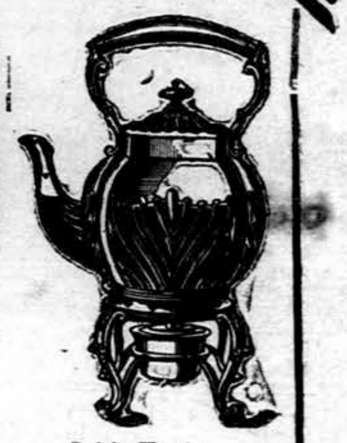
Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.



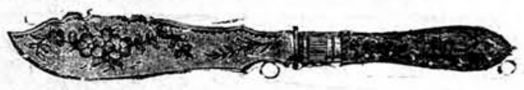
Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.



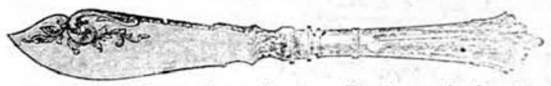
Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.



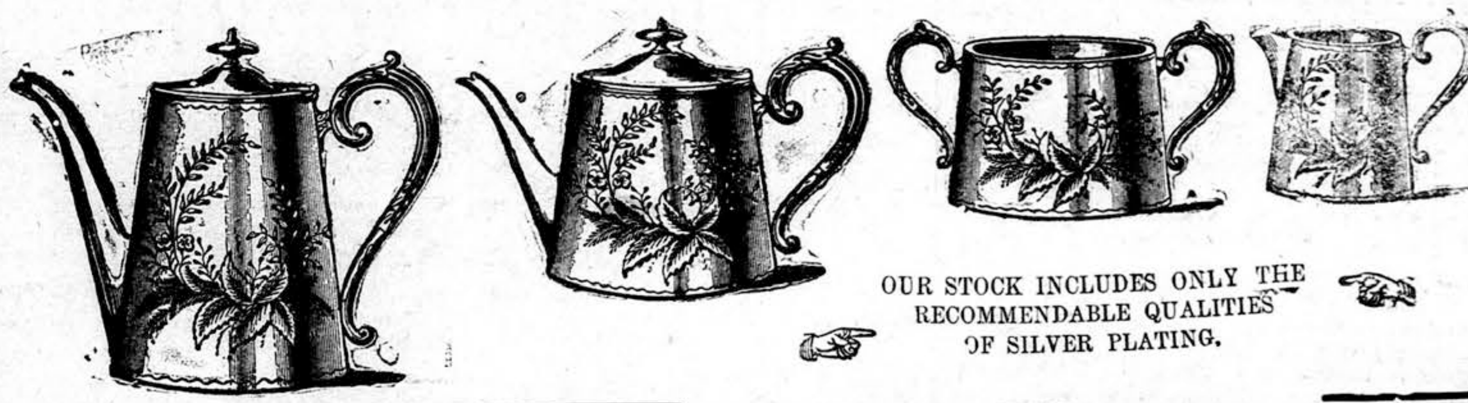
Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.



Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle. Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.



Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved. Rs. 32.



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TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated, Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
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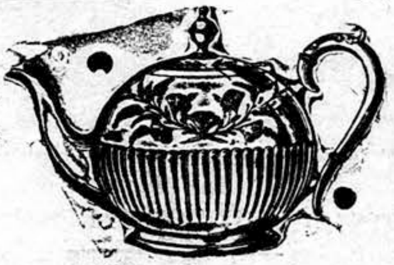
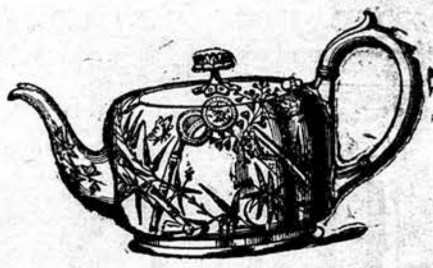
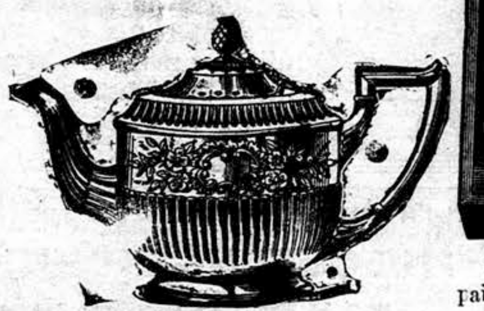


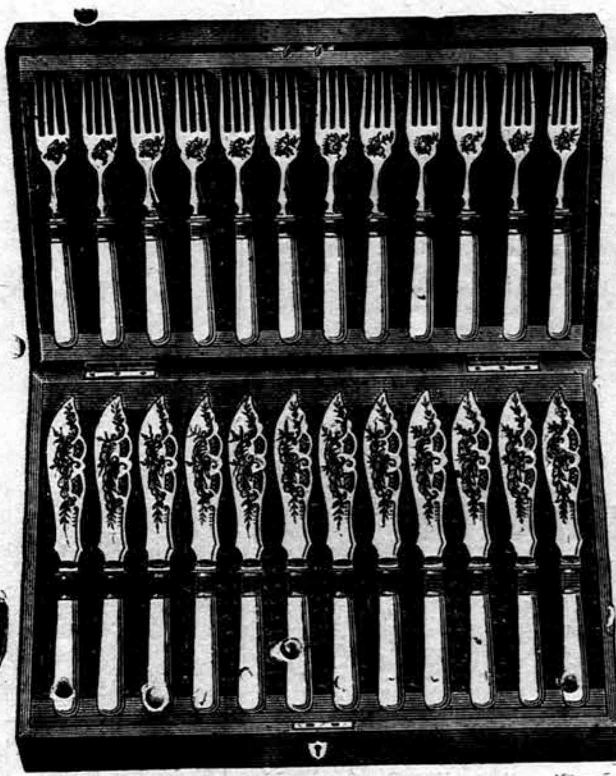
Teapot.
Fluted and engraved Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.



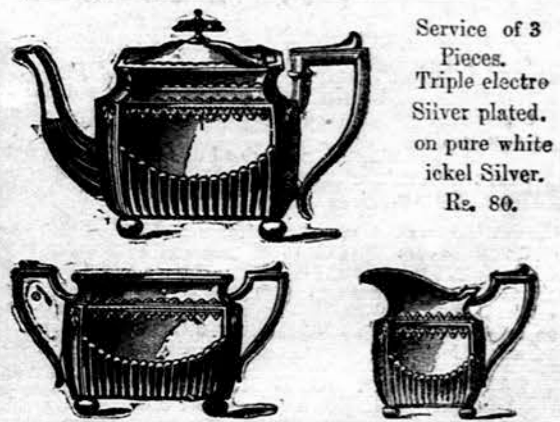
Teapot.
Choicely Engraved, Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26.



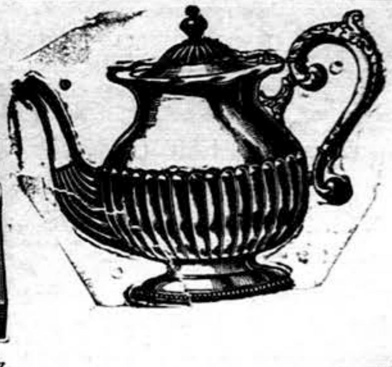
Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.



Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated, on pure white Nickel Silver.
Rs. 80.



Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
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